THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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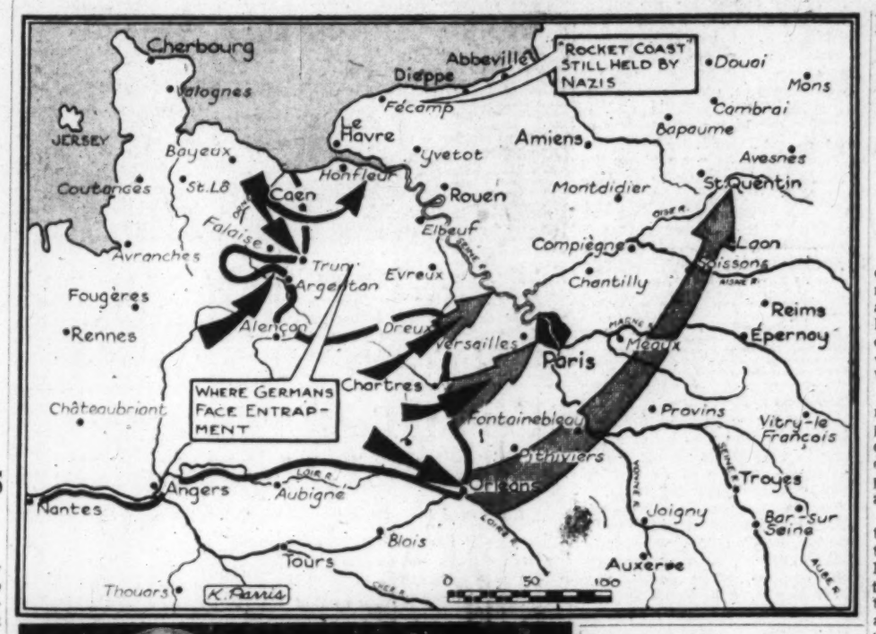
Allied Steamroller Reaches Seine; Patch Within 31 Miles of Marseille; War Turns on Battle for Robot Coast



Main strategy of Allies is to force Germans into trap from which they cannot escape.

Germans report river touched at two points —Soviet Army traps three Nazi divisions.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

For the moment, at least, the bulk of the fast-moving Allied forces in Northern France appear to be concerned mainly with bracketing Marshal von Kluge's battered Seventh Army against the all-but bridgeless Seine.

German radio reports, as yet unconfirmed by Allied sources, say American troops already have reached the Seine at Vernon and Mantes, 42 and 27 miles, respectively, from the center of Paris. In any case, it is only a question of time until the Allies complete the ring they have been forging about Marshal von Kluge's principal forces.

The German commander now is confronted with the necessity of making a desperate stand that can end only in his annihilation or in flight across the Seine as best he can in the face of the greatest air assault in history. Yesterday alone, Allied airmen destroyed or damaged more than 3,800 of his vehicles.

According to some reports, the Germans are rushing men from the Pas-de-Calais and other northern coastal areas to reinforce the von Kluge troops, but there is nothing to indicate the Nazis are relaxing their firm hold on the "rocket coast."

There has been no word of the advance of General Patton's American Third Army toward Paris since yesterday's report by the Germans that there was fighting 12 miles from the city. Many military men doubt that General Patton is especially anxious to enter the Capital at this time. One possibility is that Paris will be by-passed momentarily in a wide wheeling movement that would cut off the escape of the not inconsiderable enemy forces believed still in its environs.

Rumors that Versailles has been entered are unsupported by late dispatches.

In Southern France, General Patch's forces, driving toward the Rhone Valley, are within 31 miles of Marseille and have enlarged their beachhead to more than 1,000 square miles. One United States armored column has captured La Roquesbrussanne, 14 miles north of Toulon, and the fall of the former French naval base appears imminent.

In Eastern Europe, three German divisions are reported trapped north of Sandomierz, stronghold on the west bank of the Vistula just captured by the Red Army. A German counterattack drove a wedge into the Russian lines near Siauliai in Lithuania, but Moscow said it was not a serious setback. Late Moscow radiocasts say the Russians have reached the East Prussian border at new but unspecified points.

Meanwhile, in the Far East, the war continues to go badly for the Japanese, with Allied bombers attacking enemy targets from Timor to the Volcano Islands almost at will. In spite of this, the Japanese "Commission for the Study of Postwar Problems" has just proposed that the world be divided into "three regional blocs of nations"—the Asiatic, the European, and the American—each with its "leader nation." Oh yes, the "leader nation" in the Asia grouping would be Japan.

The War Week at War

By Joseph C. Harsch
By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This week the invasion of Southern France and the rapid development of the American swing wide around the German left end below Paris throw into new clarity of outline the crucial elements involved in the great campaign of Western Europe.

It is possible now to see with reasonable certainty the essential purpose behind both attack and defense, the assets and liabilities of the contenders and the master plans under which both are operating.

Plainly and beyond any doubt the main conditioning element in the whole problem is the area of Northwestern France from which the Germans are now launching their flying bombs against London and from which they hope soon to be able to launch flying rockets carrying five times the destructive power of the bombs.

So great has the importance of holding this area become to the Germans that it tells us where their main forces are to be found and it in itself channels the planning of means to encompass this force. Our purpose is to destroy German armies. We know now where they are to be found and we can be sure that their initiative is to be limited by the vital necessity to them of defending one single part of Europe.

Emphasis on Encirclement

For us the problem is to get between these armies and Germany in sufficient strength to convert what is their last offensive asset and their last hope of compromising the war into a trap immeasurably greater and immeasurably more decisive than the one which almost but not quite caught the German Seventh Army in Normandy this week.

For them the problem has become one of preventing such an encirclement.

For us our means, and the merits of those means, are now clear. Superiority in the air and the revolutionary efficiency of our landing craft technique have given us a power of mobility and initiative which is both impressive and promising to the extreme.

It is quite evident by now that the Germans grossly underestimated these advantages to us. The power they put into their effort to cut off our advance at Avranches and their delay in pulling out of the pocket below Falaise, which resulted from the failure of that counterattack, tell that they were surprised by the weight of the hammer which General Patton swung around against the British-Canadian anvil. That weight was derived from men, equipment, and supplies which had come ashore in France from landing craft.

The Germans succeeded in extricating the core of the Seventh Army from the trap. It was not annihilated between the anvil and the hammer, although its value to

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Associated Press; By a Staff Artist

Allied Drives Roll On in Northern France

Upper: Black arrows show main points at which Allied troops are attacking the fleeing Germans and the relative positions of the front lines. Shaded areas indicate possible paths of the principal Allied spearheads. Lower: Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr. (left), in command of the United States Third Army which has crushed resistance in lower Normandy and Brittany, confers with Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley (in helmet), United States 12th Army Group commander, and Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, Allied ground-force commander (right).

Hub Plans for Television; Navy Secretary in London; Iceland Chief to Visit U.S.

The World's Day—August 19, 1944

Boston: Ten Television Stations Scheduled

Boston may have as many as 10 postwar television stations under a radio frequency re-allocation and expansion program approved recently by the Television Panel of the Radio Technical Planning Board, a semi-official radio planning group, it was disclosed today. [Page 5.]

The light cruiser U. S. S. Topeka, named in honor of the Capital city of Kansas, was launched today at the Bethlehem Steel Company shipyard in Quincy, with Mrs. Frank J. Warren, wife of Topeka's Mayor, as sponsor.

Plans for postwar aid to Massachusetts lawyers hard hit by war conditions are being drafted, Lowell S. Nicholson, Executive Secretary of the Boston Bar Association, disclosed today. [Page 5.]

In Europe: Forrestal Arrives in London

Secretary of Navy James V. Forrestal has arrived in London. The purpose of his visit was not disclosed.

Marshal Pétain's Vichy Government is moving to an unidentified new capital, a Berlin radiocast said.

Bulgaria's Government has opened a debate on Premier Bagraniov's speech in which he said his Government was "determined to remove all obstacles" in the way of peace, the Sofia Radio said.

Berlin's stock exchange is open only two days weekly and no new members are being admitted so long as the present war crisis lasts, the Norwegian Radio said.

People of Sweden, preparing to celebrate Allied victory, have flooded fireworks concerns with orders for portraits of Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin, the British Radio said.

Washington: President of Iceland Expected

President Bjornsson of Iceland, is to arrive Aug. 24 for meetings with President Roosevelt and State Department officials, it was announced here.

Formation of pontoon battalions of 1,143 Seabees and officers for amphibious landings was announced by the Navy.

Authorizations for the manufacture of 39,512 medium trucks; 15,677 heavy trucks, and 373 off-the-highway trucks for the first quarter of next year were issued by the War Production Board.

National: Wacs Make History at N. Y. Post

History was made at the 144-year-old Army post on Governors Island, New York, where 180 Wacs moved into the establishment which heretofore housed only male G. I.'s.

H. Dale Bossert, a member of the Kansas City, Mo., Plan Commission was appointed director of planning for the Illinois Postwar Planning Commission, it was announced in Chicago.

Chief Radioman George Ray Tweed, U. S. N., whose 31-month game of hide-and-seek with the Japanese on Guam made him a hero, left Portland, Ore., for Oakland, Calif., to fly to Washington to report on his experiences to the Navy Department.

Americas: Mexican Signal Training Age Lowered

A Presidential decree in Mexico City authorized admission of youths to signal units of the army at the age of 16, in a lowering of the age limit from 18. They will acquire technical training under five-year contracts.

Julio Valdes, Associated Press Correspondent at La Paz, Bolivia, took refuge in the Chilean Embassy there, it was reported in Buenos Aires. Detailed information was not immediately available.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

Prices and Your Purse: Bathing Cap Still Question

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Aug. 19

Wet-haired swimmers are asking about bathing caps. The Rubber Administrator's office isn't too hopeful about their return until the East Indies are recaptured.

Fashion manufacturers, with 200 pounds of synthetic rubber to experiment on, haven't found the "know-how" yet, but they may any day.

Why Eggs Stay Up

Have you been wondering why eggs don't come down when the Government is holding more than 5,000,000 cases of surplus?

The answer is that Congress passed a law requiring the Government to support egg prices at 90 per cent of parity.

Eggs will continue to go up now through November, while Government food men scratch their heads and wonder how to get back the $100,000,000 to $150,000,000 they have spent.

Clothing No. 1 Problem

As a whole, food prices are slightly lower than they were a year ago, Bureau of Labor Statistics figures show. Clothing is OPA's No. 1 problem now, with prices up eight per cent over a year ago and quality down.

Motorboat Gas

Mounting protests from motorists over apparent waste of previous gasoline this summer by motorboat owners have brought results—but not soon enough to do much good this season.

Beginning Oct. 1, gasoline rations for motorboats will be reduced. Inboard motorboats will get a maximum of 24 gallons a quarter compared with a previous 125 gallons. Outboard motorboats will get up to 10 gallons instead of 20 gallons at present.

Present rations for motorboats, it is explained, were fixed two years ago when gasoline was being rationed principally to save tires and the Coast Guard thought it necessary to keep boats in active operation for possible defense use.

Perfume Watch

Perfume makers are anxiously waiting to see whether liberation of France will mean early availability of more ingredients or whether the flower-growing areas in France have been turned over to vegetable-growing. Availability of perfume in stores in liberated Normandy gives them hope.

Coal Report

Here is latest Fuel Administrator's report on the hard coal out-

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Weather Predictions

Fair—Cool

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston — Business office collection—Over 500 pounds call Hubbard 5606 for special handling; under 500 pounds place in nearest bin.
Wakefield—Tomorrow.
Kingston—Tomorrow.
Belmont—Monday.
Nahant—Monday.
Boston (Wards 1-5)—Monday.
Provincetown—Monday.
Revere—Monday.
Weston—Monday.

Immigrant Outlook For South America

South America's possibilities for absorbing new immigrants are found far more limited than is generally supposed, after a firsthand survey of the continent.

At the Straits of Magellan in Chile, as earlier in the Andes, Amazon, São Francisco Valley of Brazil, Matto Grosso, Gran Chaco, and Argentine Patagonia, Roland Hall Sharp ran into more "vanishing frontiers."

While hundreds of thousands, and perhaps millions, may be admitted into South America in postwar years, many political problems must first be solved. Mr. Sharp discounts widespread statements that South America can support new hundreds of millions, unless and until drastic changes occur in basic economy. See "Uncensored South America," First Page, Second Section.

Action Urged Now on Boston Blighted Areas

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Refuse overflowing in city streets . . . garbage tossed into apartment house entrances or through the windows of vacant buildings . . . elderly women living alone in cold, unsanitary structures that should have been torn down by the city as firetraps . . . vacant, dilapidated houses used as clubrooms by teen agers and as hangouts by city "toughs."

That was the over-all picture of Boston blight, decay, and debris-strewn streets described by the Housing Association of Metropolitan Boston today as a wartime problem "so staggering in scope" as to demand wartime rather than postwar action for solution.

Given more time to develop, the Association warned, vandalism in its present stages of occupying and destroying vacant properties in many parts of the city could very will develop "into a postwar crime wave."

Under the direction of its new wartime manager, Maj. Robert Nelson Davy, the Association today released a report of some 400 substandard dwellings of the worst type, either vacant and left wide open to the ravages of teen agers on rampage, "drunks" and "bums," or boarded up in the usually futile attempt to keep the vandals out.

Fire Department Praised

"Only the magnificent work of one of the most efficient fire departments in the United States," said Major Davy, "stands between the city of Boston and one of the worst potential conflagrations in its history." He didn't care to minimize the fire hazards which he sees daily on his constant inspection tours throughout the city. In fact, he said, fires break out every day in these dilapidated structures, keeping the fire department continually "on the go."

Aside from this crime and fire hazard, the Major pointed to one instance after another of open violations of municipal health laws in the overpiling of refuse barrels, the littering of alleys and back yards with refuse "sometimes waist deep," and the general "collection of filth" in a city that launched an extensive clean-up campaign only last April.

"What has happened to the clean-up campaign?" It is going well in the obvious places like Boston Common and the general downtown area," Major Davy reported. But a trip into the side streets, alleys, and back yards around the city proper "is highly disconcerting," he added.

On one single street in the South End, which contains a row of vacant, blight-stricken tenements, fires have occurred in every one of the vacant places, he reported. Another vacant place which he reported to the city of Boston two years ago as an extreme fire hazard is still in the same condition

Continued on Page 2, Column 1

Safety of Boston's Fenway Defended by Police Head

Boston's Fenway district—scene of numerous alleged attacks on servicemen and others by juvenile gangs—was today characterized as "about the safest place in the world," by Commissioner Thomas F. Sullivan, Boston Police Commissioner, following the arraignment in Roxbury District Court this morning of four teenage boys and two 16-year-old girls.

These youths are said to comprise a second or "rival" gang to that taken in custody yesterday and charged with the murder of John F. Prunty, former Marine, in the Fenway, last Sunday.

Warmly praising the co-operation between police of Stations 4 and 16 and the Bureau of Criminal Investigation for their excellent work in so quickly solving this murder and bringing into custody the juvenile gangs which allegedly have been operating in the district, Commissioner Sullivan pointed out that the police had "started at scratch, with no information. I consider it a very fine police job," he added.

Commissioner Sullivan added that he felt the quick rounding-up of these two gangs of youthful offenders doubtless would act as a deterrent to any other similarly inclined juveniles.

Welcomes Any Information

As many attacks were reported but only a very few substantiated, Colonel Sullivan stated that official records showed that only six have been reported to the police since the first of the year: One in February, one in April, two in June, and two in August—the latter the Weiler and Prunty cases.

He added that the police would

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Patriots Fill Dangerous Jobs With Allies in South France

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP)—All French forces of the interior in the departments of Southeastern France were urged to "begin immediate and total action," in instructions radiocast by General Crochet, delegate of the French Council of National Liberation in Southern France, this morning.

The patriots were ordered "to harass the enemy in all his movements, surprise his units, seize his supplies, destroy his convoys. Everywhere in this region, the German must be rendered powerless and unable to oppose the Allied advance, nor must he be permitted to find refuge outside France."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, August 19 — French forces of the interior—a Patriot army so secret in some areas that fellow fighters didn't even know each other's identity—is fulfilling important missions in connection with the Allied Seventh Army's invasion in Southern France.

The job has been simplified by the German decision not to fight seriously within range of Allied naval guns, by the poor caliber of

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

'Happy's' Gas Tank Sizzled Then Zoomed

PHILIP, S. D. (AP)—All Alfred "Happy" Wenzel, blacksmith for the Grindstone community, wanted to do was replenish his gas welding supply by mixing carbide and water in the acetylene tank, but before he finished he figured he'd made a pretty fair "rocket bomb."

"Happy" wrapped the carbide in paper to delay its action, but before he could screw on the tank cap the gas began to generate and the tank started to perform. It smashed into a gas engine, took off through the roof of the shop and wound up in a wheat field, "Happy" reported—still sizzling.

Administration Faces Test On Reconversion

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19—The rough and tumble of politics was in full tilt here today with President Roosevelt the center of developing events. These included:

1. The shaping up of another head-on collision with congressional conservatives, Democratic as well as Republican, over reconversion legislation. It is regarded as a possibility here that James F. Byrnes, Director of War Mobilization, will resign in a huff as "Assistant President" because of Mr. Roosevelt's insistence on liberal policies.

2. Politics has been violently projected into the important Dumbarton Oaks talks here by Secretary of State Cordell Hull's welcoming of John Foster Dulles as representative of the G. O. P.'s presidential standard-bearer, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, in peace plan discussions.

3. Whether a trip to one of the war fronts for a conference with Prime Minister Churchill can be construed as a political move or not must be left to individual conjecture. But it is pointed out here that the accelerated course of events in Europe and the possible end of that phase of the war before the election, would tend to make such a conference more politically valuable were it held in some locale connected with the Pacific war, which most persons presume will be continuing for some time after the election. These are speculations left in the wake of the President's disclosure that he expects to talk with Mr. Churchill soon, perhaps in Paris.

4. The Democratic vice-presi-

Continued on Page 10, Column 4

'Hard' Peace Terms for Nazis Urged by Repatriated Internee

The writer of the following article was formerly Advertising Manager of The Christian Science Monitor for continental Europe. He was recently repatriated to Britain after spending four years behind the barbed wire of German internment camps.

By Albert Gleiser
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 19—Nothing but "hard" terms for Germany will ensure the future peace of Europe. The United States must help European Allies impose on Germany as stern measures as she herself would wish to see imposed on Japan when that country is beaten.

These are the conclusions which I have been forced to adopt after 3½ years' experience of Nazi methods in internment camps at St. Denis and Vittel.

The Nazi spirit infiltrates every walk of German life. It is quite wrong to suppose it is only the uniformed Germans who show the spirit of inhumanity that bred the Nazi regime.

This came out in numerous instances during our confinement at Vittel.

There was a Jewish "incident," for instance. About 250 Jews from Poland and Germany were brought to the camp. As South Americans they had passports from these countries. Some of these persons had acquired naturalization papers fairly recently. But some of the South American countries refused to acknowledge them.

The Germans therefore ordered them out of the camp into the hotel outside our barbed wire. A panic ensued and many told us it was the beginning of the end for them and they'd be sent off one morning to what was to them a worse fate than execution.

Some of us felt there was a deal of exaggeration in the fears they expressed. But they were understandable, as many of

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Western Front:

Allied Fliers Smash 3,800 Nazi Vehicles

Field dispatches from France indicated that the Western Front battle for France was rapidly nearing its last stage.

Allied air forces reported the destruction of 3,800 enemy vehicles forced onto roads in day-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Prompt Cleanup Urged In Boston Blight Areas

Continued from Page 1

Garbage receptacles are not provided at all by some apartment-house owners, while many that are provided have no covers, he said.

Demolition Halted

Another place that the Association all "but howled about" for immediate removal was finally condemned by the city, the Major stated, and demolition begun. Having removed the roof, he said, the work of demolition was discontinued.

The empty houses were considered by the Major as the biggest single contribution of wastefulness to the city's high tax rate. In a single half hour, he has visited as many as 41 of these potential fire starters which the neighborhoods use as community waste baskets and refuse receptacles.

"It costs $100 to $150 a run for the fire department to put out the hundreds of fires that get started in these vacant houses," the Association head declared. "I wonder why this money could not be used to better advantage in keeping the fires from starting, in taking down the old places where crime and fires breed, and in making this city a better place to live and work in."

As an illustration of what his Association faces in its work of inspection, Major Davy cited the case of an ancient structure with stores on the first floor and three floors of apartments above. All the stores were vacant. So were all the apartments excepting one. The potential danger to that single family, he said, was the large number of "drunks" and "bums" invited by the open windows of the stores to make the place their headquarters.

Stores Boarded Up

"We asked the city to board up the stores. Weeks later, the city boarded up all the stores excepting one, which was all that was necessary for the vandals to get into the entire block. Weeks later, we finally got the other store boarded up.

"I don't know what the city plans to do about this problem of vandalism. I do know that millions of dollars are being spent to stop fires, catch criminals, and maintain reform schools which might be better spent to wipe out the sources of these conditions and appreciate property values."

Mr. Davy said he had watched entire streets deteriorate into slums, starting with the single element, a vacant house.

"If we're really going to give the city a new outfit of cleanliness," he said, "instead of just buying it a new hat, let's first get rid of these old shacks that are tearing down city property values and serving as shelters and general gathering places for criminals, hoodlums, innocent teen agers, and bums."

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. . . if your electric toaster smokes, take a look and see if there isn't an accumulation of crumbs in the bottom of it. Clean out crumbs regularly. A small brush, kept exclusively for the purpose, will do the trick.

Boston Edison Company

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Fathometer Now Locates Fish Schools

Log of the Port of Boston

Commercial fishing may soon become such an exact nicety that all the romance of "fishermen's luck" may be eliminated for future harvesters of the sea.

Successful tests made under actual deep-sea fishing conditions indicate that the echo-sounding device known as the Fathometer offers promising possibilities for locating schools of fish, it was said by officers of the Submarine Signal Company of Boston.

Originally designed by calculating ocean depths by measuring the time required for a sound wave to travel from the ship to the ocean floor and return as an "echo," the device, greatly improved for its new service, already is in use on some fishing vessels and is working out to the satisfaction of its users, it is said.

Extensive tests were given the new Fathometer recently in Machiasport Bay, Maine, and resulted in locating schools of herring and sardines. Officials forecast that it soon will be widely used in locating groundfish, such as cod, haddock, pollock, hake and similar everyday species of the New England fisheries.

Modern Fathometers are said to function in any position, and to be able to withstand rolling of a ship or even severe shocks. The dial of the device shows the exact depth of water beneath the ship so that the navigator by comparing the readings with his charts can determine the ship's position without the ship slowing down.

By keeping accurate records the vessel can return to a favorable "fishing hole" and stay over it despite current, wind, or fog, officials declared. The device also saves the setting of trawl nets over water too shallow for favorable results.

How the device works is an interesting study in itself. Powered by electricity, the Fathometer generates a high-frequency sound beam which is sent to the bottom of the ocean, coming back in the form of an echo to a receiving unit which transforms the echoes into electrical impulses. The impulses, amplified, appear on a rotating disk by means of flashes from a neon light behind the disk.

Similar echoes return from everything the beam encounters on its downward path. That includes schools of fish. The recent tests were made on the 63-foot purse seiner Sewanhaka and showed intermittent flashes on the Fathometer at a depth of about five fathoms, where the ocean depth was 10 to 12 fathoms.

Just to be sure, however, the fishermen aboard the vessel tried an old-fashioned method of testing for fish. A copper wire and lead weight was heaved overside, and the vessel slowed down to one knot speed. Crew members could "feel" the tugging on the wire when the lead weight dragged through the school of fish, corroborating the Fathometer. On the same test trip, a school of fish was located covering a square mile in area and registering eight fathoms below the surface.

Lumber's Place in Shipping

Although there are few wooden ships today, American merchant ships make each voyage with considerable wood on board, according to the American Merchant Marine Institute. Almost half the lumber produced in the United States during 1943 was used for shipping purposes. The boxing, crating and dunnage [lumber used in the stowage of ship cargo] needs for overseas shipments in 1943 were three times that of 1941. About 16,500,000,000 feet of lumber were so used. It takes 300 feet of lumber to crate one fighting man's initial supplies overseas and nearly 50 feet a month from then on to keep him supplied.

Four Massachusetts fish authorities are included in the 18 men named by the Office of Price Administration as a Fresh and Frozen Fish Industry Advisory Committee to work with the OPA on all problems involved in price control for fresh and frozen fish and seafood. The Committee includes representatives of the industry from all parts of the country as well as all segments of the trade. The Massachusetts men are: John Fulham of Fulham & Herbert at the Boston Fish Pier; Lee A. Greene of Forty Fathom Fish, Inc., Boston Fish Pier; John Del Torchio, of Cape Ann Fisheries, Gloucester, and Capt. John G. Murley of Fairhaven, Mass.

Leon Stone

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair—Cool

Boston and Vicinity—Fair and continued moderately cool weather today, tonight and Sunday. The lowest temperature tonight will be about 63 degrees. Gentle to moderate winds will become light tonight.

Maine—Fair weather today, tonight and Sunday, except partly cloudy in the extreme north portion today. Continued moderately cool.

New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island—Fair weather and continued moderately cool today, tonight and Sunday.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 12:47 p. m.; height 10.0 feet.
Sunday, 1:13 p. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Monday, 1:36 a. m.; height 9.8 feet.

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Associated Press

Dr. Josef Hofmann Plays for Boys at Camp Wigwam, Harrison, Maine

At this summer vacation spot, where hundreds of boy campers are located, Dr. Hofmann frequently entertains the youngsters as they gather around his piano. Left to right: Peter Rosenblatt, New York City; Kenneth Grief, Baltimore, Md.; Bernard Susman, Muskogee, Okla.; Robert Kramer, Providence, R. I.; Ira Fishman, Philadelphia; Richard Trent, New York City, and Sanford Goldstein, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Safety of Boston's Fenway Defended by Police Head

Continued from Page 1

welcome any information regarding such attacks and are ready to take proper action. The police, he said, must receive reports so that they can act in specific cases.

Youths Held in High Bail

William Cavanagh, 18, of Jamaica Plain, alleged leader of the juveniles arraigned in Roxbury this morning, was held in $15,000 double surety bail on charges of unarmed robbery of Harold A. Weiler, merchant seaman, in the Fenway on Aug. 10. He also was charged with breaking and entering a Roxbury diner, and with the larceny of a telephone pay-station coin box at 38 Hemenway Street. Warrants also charged violation of parole from the Concord Reformatory, where he was committed last year on charges of larceny of telephone pay-station coin boxes and Chinese Relief coin boxes.

His alleged accomplices, Alex Thompson, 17; Thomas Burke, 17; and William Cobb, 18, all were held in $10,000 each double surety bail.

Young Cavanagh is alleged also to have admitted stealing three or four automobiles in the Back Bay recently, and to have stolen Chinese Relief coin boxes in various sections of Greater Boston.

Girls Held as Accomplices

Along with the four boys, two 16-year-old girls, both of Roxbury, were held as accomplices in the larceny of the telephone coin box from Hemenway Street. They are Marion Slattery and Patricia Scally, both of whom are alleged to have acted as "lookouts" for Cavanagh at the time of the robbery. There may be other charges against these two girls, the police said.

All cases were continued until next Thursday, at which time the cases of five other teen-age youths, charged with the murder of ex-Marine Prunty, will come up.

Meanwhile, various reports have come to light of similar attacks on servicemen by youthful gangsters during the last year, many of which, however, were not reported to the police, and in some cases were difficult to substantiate. An employee of the Marine Hospital, Merchant Seaman Robert Perkins, said that he was attacked by two youths in the men's room of a Brighton Theater on Thursday night. He said he had not reported the case to the police, since he lacked witnesses to back his charges. "There was no doubt about it, as far as I was concerned," he said. Seaman Perkins said he pulled out a knife and drove off the attacking youths.

Another victim of one of the gang's tactics is reported to be a former Army man, Lewis Benton, employed as a night guard at the Marine Hospital in Brighton. Like Weiler, he is reported to have been attacked from behind, beaten until unconscious, and robbed of $30 and a wrist watch.

Plainclothesman's Lead

Leaders of the first-questioned gang are said to have admitted having broken into two Chinese laundries in Belmont last month, to have robbed more than 200 coin boxes from telephone booths in the Roxbury area, and as having broken into and robbed a diner at 200 Ipswich Street, Roxbury, on Aug. 8.

Following the murder of Prunty, recently discharged Marine veteran of two wars, who was discovered strangled in bushes near the Museum of Fine Arts, the police, following every lead, assigned Patrolman Leon Farrell, a younger member of the force, to sit around the Fenway in plain clothes.

Not long after starting this investigation, four boys and a girl, sitting near him on the grass, engaged in conversation which aroused his suspicions, and Patrolman Farrell had them taken into custody and brought to Back Bay station for questioning.

There, the youthful group finally admitted they had attacked and robbed a Merchant Marine sailor, Harold L. Weiler of Utica, N. Y., in the Fenway a week before. As the police pressed their questioning, and it appeared that the murder of Prunty might be blamed on one of the boys, his girl friend, a 15-year-old Roxbury resident, declared that while their gang had not done it, she knew of a rival gang which might have.

A leader of this second gang was described as "Buzzy," who hung out in a restaurant near the Roxbury Crossing police station. Patrolman Farrell, still in plain clothes, went to the restaurant, where "Buzzy" was identified as Francis Mulligan. Patrolman Farrell waited for young Mulligan to show up at the restaurant, and took him into custody at 1:30 Friday morning. Police reported that he confessed the crime and named his accomplices.

Cases of Five are Continued

The five boys, held on charges of murder of the ex-Marine, on the basis of their alleged confessions, are: John J. Donovan, 16; Tomas D. Durant, 15, Francis X. Muller, 15, Francis Mulligan, 15, and Gerard F. Shields, 15. All five pleaded innocent to charges of murder in the first degree and robbery in the District Court yesterday.

Judge Samuel Eisenstadt, who heard their pleas in private chambers from which the public and press were barred, due to the fact that the suspects were juveniles, issued the murder warrants against the five youths, and their cases were continued until next Thursday.

Relatives and neighbors described the boys as "good kids," and emphasized that none of the boys had caused any previous trouble. One of the youths, Thomas Durant, won four scholarships at English High School last year.

Investigation disclosed that one of the boys is motherless, a second fatherless, and that the parents of a third are separated. Two of the boys have brothers in the armed services.

Loyall Allen Osborne

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 19 (AP)—Loyall Allen Osborne of Stockbridge, who passed on here yesterday, was a retired mechancial engineer and executive in several Westinghouse companies.

A native of Newark, N. J., he was graduated from Cornell University in 1891 and began work immediately with Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company. He was Vice-President at the time of his retirement in 1936. He also was President of Westinghouse Electric International Company.

Recreation For Service People

Saturday, August 19

Free Tickets: Greater Boston U. S. O. Ticket Office, 48 Boylston Street. Liberty 7968.
Ballroom Dancing: Hotel Bradford, 8 p. m. Couples only. Orchestra.
Officers' Dances, Orchestra: 8 p. m. Army and Navy Officers' Club, 12 Arlington Street. Copley Square Officers' Club, nonmembers 50 cents. Bartholomew. J. W. B. Comm., Hotel Lenox. Bartholomew.
Dances With Orchestras, Hostesses: 8 p. m. Buddies Club, Bartholomew. North Station Club, Jr. Hostesses: Kope's Y. W. C. A. Seamen's Club, Affil. Jewish Youth, N. E. Mutual Hall, Temple Place Club, Ruggles Street Club, Crosson's. W. J. W. B. Club, Bartholomew.
Tea Dances, Open House, Hostesses: Buddies Club, Kope's, Tea Dance 2:30 p. m. Esplanade Club "on the River" between Exeter and Fairfield Street. Stea Tea Dance, 4 p. m. Temple Place Club, Christian Science Center, 80 Boylston Street. Social 7:30 p. m.
"Siesta," Charles "Y"; S.S. Port 'O Fun 5-8 p. m. Hostesses.

Sunday, Aug. 20

Baseball: Fenway Park, Rex Sox vs. Indians. (Double-header). 1:30 p. m.
Vesper Services: Salvation Army Club, 180 Federal Street, 6 p. m. (Buffet supper, 7 p. m.). Free.
Open House: Y. M. C. Union, 3-6 p. m. Symphonic Record Hour. Buddies Club, Tobias. Tea Dance, 2-3 p. m. J. W. B. Club, Tea Dance, 4 p. m.
Outing: Leave Charles "Y" 1 p. m. for Canton. Temple Place Club, meeting at Club for Nahant Beach, 2 p. m. Y. W. C. A. leave "Y" 12 noon for Cohasset. Return 6:30 p. m. Lunch, swimming.
Picnic: Y. M. C. A. Leave "Y" for Lynn Beach 2 p. m. "Y" Swim, 5 p. m. Dance. Entertainment.
Dances with Orchestras, Hostesses: 8 p. m. Atlantic Club, Barker's. Buddies Club, Tobias. North Station Club, Int. Institute, Falconer's 7 p. m. Y. W. H. A. 108 Beaver Street, Roxbury. Esplanade Club. J. W. B. Club.
Sketching: North Station Club by Glenna 6 p. m. Ruggles Street Club, 3 p. m.
Officers' Open House: Army and Navy Officers' Club, 1-11 p. m. Copley Square Officers' Club 2-11 p. m. Y. W. H. A. 108 Beaver Street, Roxbury. Esplanade Club. J. W. B. Club.
Sketching: North Station Club by Glenna 6 p. m. Ruggles Street Club, 3 p. m.
Officers' Open House: Army and Navy Officers' Club, 1-11 p. m. Copley Square Officers' Club 2-11 p. m. Women Officers' Lounge, Hotel Statler, 4th floor.
Gallery Talks: Museum of Fine Arts, 465 Huntington Avenue.

Saltonstall Son Killed In Pacific

Governor Saltonstall yesterday received a War Department telegram notifying him that his second son, Peter B., a Marine sergeant, had been killed in the Pacific.

He was notified just as he was preparing to leave the State House. He drove out alone to his farm in Dover, Mass., and told the news to Mrs. Saltonstall, who was alone there. The two oldest Saltonstall children, Leverett, Jr., and Emily, are in the armed forces and the two younger children, Sally and William, are on vacation.

The telegram disclosed no details and the Governor himself did not know where his son was stationed at the time. His parents knew, however, that he was in the South Pacific area.

Sergeant Saltonstall left Harvard in his junior year to join the Marines as a private. He trained at the Marine boot camp on Parris Island, N. C. Later, he was sent to the South Pacific and first saw action at Guadalcanal.

Young Saltonstall afterward was hospitalized for a while in New Zealand. Later, he was sent to New Guinea. The most recent action in which Marines have been heavily engaged was in Guam.

He was graduated from Noble & Greenough School before entering Harvard in 1939, the same schools at which his father was educated. When Peter left school to join up he was a premedical student and had planned to be a doctor.

In Harvard Peter played on undergraduate football teams, was a member of Claverly Hall, the Dramatic Club, Pi Eta, Hasty Pudding Club-Institute of 1770, and the Porcellian Club.

50 New Paper Bins For Business And Stores Ready Soon

Fifty waste paper bin depots are to be established in Metropolitan Boston next week for the exclusive use of stores and business offices for paper salvage, George G. Hyland, Chairman of the Boston Salvage Committee, announced today.

The depots are to be set up from funds collected from the sale of waste paper, Mr. Hyland said, and added that collections are planned to be made daily from them.

Mayor Tobin also added a plea to all business houses in the form of a placard on each bin stating: "Your waste paper is badly needed at the fronts—in Europe, in Italy, and the Pacific Islands. Will you please help by placing all your waste paper in this bin every day? Your co-operation will help shorten the war and hasten the return of our boys. Make arrangements for disposal now and see to it that your waste paper keeps coming."

Salvage Director Hyland disclosed that the stores had asked for this special facility to dispose of waste paper. All that Mr. Hyland asked of stores was that they flatten out cartons before putting them in the bins in order to make room for everyone's paper.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

"Chinese Porcelains" is the subject of a talk to be given by Mr. Dart in the Museum of Fine Arts at 3 p. m. And at 4 p. m. Miss Eleanor Randall will speak on "Egyptian Art." Both lectures are free to the public.

Tuesday

A free lecture on "Flemish Paintings" will be given by Mrs. Mary Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m.

Wednesday

Mrs. Mary Sayward is to talk on "Enjoyment of Design" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. and at 2 p. m. Her subject will be "Spirals in Art." Both lectures are free to the public.

Thursday

Miss Eleanor Randall will give a free lecture on "Sculpture" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m.

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Cover Crop for Winter Now Victory Garden Topic

Your Victory Garden

By the Garden Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

As fast as a final crop is harvested in a section of the Victory Garden the experienced gardener turns to the question of putting back into the soil the nutrients he drew from it through raising his vegetables. A valuable and inexpensive method of building up humus, and one which can be started as soon as you pull up your finished plants, is to sow a cover crop.

A cover crop is one which is grown primarily for soil protection but as a "green manure crop" is plowed under next spring. A cover crop may also be a "catch crop"—which is simply a green manure crop plowed under after a short time. Buckwheat is often used as a catch crop, planted between an early and a late crop, and dug in as soon as partly grown.

Check on 3 Harmful Factors

It used to be thought that soil should lie fallow at the end of the garden season, and many gardeners still follow this practice. If your land is on even a slight slope, however, the soil during the fallow season is likely to erode. In addition, nutrients are lost to the soil by leaching. Fallow ground may also prove hospitable to unsightly and harmful weeds. To check these three possible conditions, a cover crop is advised, with the idea of plowing it in next spring.

Buckwheat, domestic rye grass, winter rye, winter wheat, oats, and barley are among the more common cover crops which may be sown at this time. Ladino clover with a companion crop, usually a small grain, may be used earlier in the season, as also may vetch. Turnips are sometimes used as a cover crop.

Buckwheat, as said before, is a quick-growing crop. It should be planted before Sept. 1 and is killed by frost. Oats and barley will be killed by the first hard freeze. However, even though killed by frost, a cover crop which has made appreciable growth will hold the soil for the winter, and will return nutrients to it when plowed in next spring. Especially in Massachusetts, where rather sandy soils are the general rule, cover crops are highly important.

Own Irrigation System

As you pull up your harvested plants, stir up the soil with a hand cultivator or a wheel hoe, and broadcast your seed. Domestic ryegrass, widely used by Victory Gardeners around here, may even be broadcast between rows of late-harvest vegetables like corn. Seeding of the winter covers may be made at any time the soil is ready from now until Oct. 1 for the hardier varieties, but best results will be obtained by seeding not later than Sept. 1.

Yields of organic matter vary with the cover crop, soil conditions, and the season, but enormous yields have been reported, according to analyses recorded in Massachusetts Extension Leaflet No. 219 on "Cover Crops for Massachusetts Soils."

Under favorable conditions a total of 81.3 pounds of nitrogen per acre has been realized from winter rye, in addition to undetermined amounts of other nutrients. If, instead of being planted the garden land lies fallow all winter, nutrients such as nitrogen are leached from the soil; and if in addition the land lies on even a slight slope, it loses further from erosion.

Therefore, although not putting back into the soil enough organic matter to substitute entirely for other means of soil building, the cover crop is nevertheless clear gain and a valuable and easy supplementary way to help pay back what has been borrowed during the garden season.

Even with the welcome rains of the last two days, you will probably be watering your garden again and again before the end of the summer. If you are cultivating the same spot year after year, then these next few weeks are a good time to study your watering problem with an eye to doing something permanent as soon as you can. Scarcely a year goes by that there isn't a prolonged dry spell. The garden easy to water is bound to be better cared for.

Water piped to the garden is not a serious expense. The pipe can, if preferred, be laid above ground, for it would be drained for the winter anyway. One might also look into a simple irrigation system of piping. A permanent watering system inside of a few years, earns its cost in better crops, in saving of time and effort, and in prevention of wear and tear on an over-long hose.

Boston Boys to Vacation

More than 300 Boston boys, 11 to 16 years, will enjoy vacations from now until Aug. 28 at Camp Wonderland, fresh-air camp operated by the Salvation Army on Lake Massapoag at Sharon. The vacation period is made possible by the Charles Hayden Foundation and its president, J. Willard Hayden, and the Junior Police Officials.

DON'T ABANDON YOUR PETS

If you have acquired pets at your summer home which you cannot take to your winter home, be sure proper disposition is made of them. Do not leave them to fend for themselves. Our ambulance will call if within our radius. A deserted animal soon becomes wild and diseased, a menace to the health and safety of the community.

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of Boston
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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
CHURCHES IN GREATER BOSTON

The Mother Church
THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST
Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets
Boston, Massachusetts
Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M.
Sunday School at 10:45 A. M.
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing
SUBJECT OF LESSON-SERMON IN ALL CHURCHES ON SUNDAY, AUGUST 20, WILL BE "MIND"

		Sun. A.M.	Wed. P.M.
BEVERLY	Society, Y. M. C. A. Building	10:45	7:45
BOSTON	The Mother Church (as indicated above)		
	Second Church (Roxbury), 33 Elm Hill Avenue	10:45	7:45
	Third Church (Hyde Park), 126 Arlington Street	11:00	8:00
BRAINTREE	First Church, Washington Street	10:45	7:45
*CAMBRIDGE	First Church, Mass. Avenue and Waterhouse Street	10:45	8:00
CHELSEA	First Church, Carey Avenue	11:00	7:45
CONCORD	First Church, Monument Square	10:45	7:45
DANVERS	Society, Masonic Building (Except 2nd Wed.)	10:45	7:45
DEDHAM	First Church, 619 High Street	10:45	7:45
FRAMINGHAM	First Church, 81 Lincoln Street	10:45	7:45
HINGHAM	First Church, Main Street and Arnold Road (Also 2nd Sun., 7:30 P. M.)	11:00	8:00
HYDE PARK	See above, Boston		
LEXINGTON	First Church, Forest Street	10:45	7:45
LYNN	First Church, Chestnut Street, near Broad	10:45	8:00
MALDEN	First Church, Main and Spring Streets	10:30	7:45
MARBLEHEAD	First Church, 134 Elm Street	10:45	7:45
MEDFORD	First Church, 154 High Street	11:00	7:45
MELROSE	First Church, Green Street at Lynn Fells Parkway	10:45	8:00
NEEDHAM	First Church, 870 Great Plain Avenue	11:00	7:45
NEWTON	First Church, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville	10:45	8:00
NORWOOD	First Church, Washington and Walpole Streets	10:45	7:45
QUINCY	First Church, 20 Greenleaf Street	10:45	7:45
READING	First Church, Lowell and Sanborn Streets	11:00	8:00
ROXBURY	See above, Boston		
SALEM	First Church, 18 Lynde Street	10:45	7:45
SHARON	First Church, Main and Highland Streets	10:45	7:45
SOMERVILLE	First Church, 148 Sycamore Street, Winter Hill	10:45	8:00
WALTHAM	First Church, Governor Gore Hall, Woerd Avenue	10:45	8:00
*WELLESLEY	First Church, Rockland Street, Wellesley Hills	10:45	8:00
WEYMOUTH	Society, Masonic Temple, 610 Broad Street	10:45	7:45
WINCHESTER	First Church, 34 Mt. Vernon Street	11:00	8:00
WINTHROP	First Church, 145 Winthrop Street	10:45	8:00
WOBURN	First Church, 12 Arlington Road	11:00	7:45

*Sunday Evening Services during August at 8 P. M.

Christian Science Reading Rooms—Boston

233 Washington Street, Opp. Milk Entrance also at 24 Province Street — 84 Boylston Street, Little Building Cor. Boylston and Tremont Streets
60 Norway Street, Cor. Massachusetts Avenue

All are invited to attend our services and use our free Reading Rooms.

Primary Gain In Wisconsin Cheers G.O.P.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19—Wisconsin this week gave the Republicans good news of national importance, perhaps sufficiently heartening to offset the latest opinion-samplings of the Fortune Magazine and Gallup polls.

Final returns from the primary balloting in Wisconsin—the State which eliminated Wendell Willkie from the Presidential race last April—persuade G. O. P. leaders that Gov. Thomas E. Dewey will carry the Middle Western States by a large majority.

But even if this confident forecast is correct, it does not, according to the Fortune findings this week, guarantee that Mr. Dewey can carry the nation. Its conclusions show an opposite trend. They show that while on July 8, President Roosevelt had less than a majority popular vote of 49.2 per cent, Governor Dewey 42.7 and undecided 8.1 per cent, on Aug. 8, the President had gone up to 52.5 per cent while Mr. Dewey advanced only to 43.9, with 3.6 per cent undecided. Mr. Roosevelt's gains were thus not from Mr. Dewey but were drawn from the heretofore undecided voters who were reported as swinging to the fourth term.

Gallup Poll Results

The latest Gallup poll reflects Mr. Roosevelt leading slightly in four of the six New England States, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts, and Mr. Dewey leading slightly in Maine and Vermont.

But with the Republican candidates reaching approximately 70 per cent of the total primary vote, the G. O. P. attaches great significance to the Wisconsin results and produces these observations from them:

Wisconsin has given the most decisive defeat to the Congress of Industrial Organizations' Political Action Committee at the polls since the P. A. C. was organized on a national basis and came out for the re-election of the President and a Congress in sympathy with his leadership.

The state primary turned overwhelmingly against two C. I. O.-indorsed candidates for seats in the House of Representatives in the populous industrial sections of Milwaukee.

Wisconsin has virtually—at least for a time—put its progressive party out of existence. This is the party setup in the days of the late Senator Robert M. La Follette which his two sons, Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr., and Lieut. Col. Philip F. La Follette attempted to expand into a national party but now find their organization so weak that some of its candidates cannot even appear on the ballot this fall under their Party's label.

By recording its primary vote in the ratio of 70.1 per cent Republican, 23.3 Democratic and 6.6 Progressive, Wisconsin shows that it intends to fight out the Presidential election this year as a battle between the two old parties.

In 1940 President Roosevelt carried Wisconsin against Mr. Willkie by a majority of 25,000, but at that time the two populous industrial districts of Milwaukee which now have overwhelmingly rejected the C. I. O. indorsed candidate for Congress gave Mr. Roosevelt 100,000 more votes than Mr. Willkie.

Vote Results

According to Associated Press figures from Wisconsin, Representative Thad Wasielewski, Democrat, who is seeking his third term in the Fourth District received 14,645 votes to 5,549 for Anthony P. Gawronski who had been indorsed for the nomination by the C. I. O. Committee. Former Representative Raymond J. Cannon, another contestant, received only 3,345. Those figures are for 212 out of 278 precincts. In the Fifth District, Andrew J. Biemiller who was making his first try for a national office led Clem Calvelage, the C. I. O.-indorsed man, in 217 out of 299 precincts by a vote of 5,951 to 3,879.

In Wisconsin a party to stay on the ballot must poll 5 per cent of the average total vote cast for Governor in the last two gubernatorial years.

The percentage of the vote as recorded in Tuesday's primary shows that the Progressive Party has barely enough votes to stay on the national ticket in November. To qualify the Progressive would have to have 23,000 votes and the percentages indicate it has a promise of barely 26,000.

Some of its indorsed candidates fell below the percentage required to keep them on the ballot as Progressives.

Progressives Weak

The significant thing is that the Progressive Party which became such a potent force in the more colorful days of the La Follette dynasty has fallen to such a low estate that it now is threatened with complete elimination.

Certainly it can no longer be a potent force in the re-election of Mr. Roosevelt. It was such a force in his first two elections, but later even the La Follette brothers seemed to disagree over the President and at a recent meeting of the Progressive Party in Wisconsin Senator La Follette was openly critical of the man in the White House.

Colonel La Follette, now an officer on the staff of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, had considerable to do with keeping that officer in the Wisconsin Presidential preference primary which Governor Dewey carried without going into the State.

Willkie Quits

It was after this primary that Mr. Willkie decided he had no chance of winning the 1944 Presidential nomination and promptly eliminated himself from the race the day after the results became known.

Just as the strength shown by Governor Dewey in the Wisconsin Presidential preference primary proved a surprise, the results this Tuesday were unexpected in their being so extreme.

Commissioner

Harris & Ewing

Ugo Carusi

Mr. Carusi, who has served as executive assistant to five attorneys general, has been nominated by President Roosevelt to be Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization. He will succeed Earl G. Harrison, who resigned recently to return to private law practice in Philadelphia.

Dewey's Labor Day Message Hits Government Restrictions

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 19 (AP)—In a Labor Day proclamation, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey asserted today that if wartime restrictions on labor were left in the hands of the Government after hostilities cease they could "totally end the right of collective bargaining."

The Republican presidential nominee, who was criticized recently by Philip Pearl, American Federation of Labor publicist, declining to furnish the A. F. of L. with a special Labor Day message, issued his proclamation 16 days ahead of the holiday. Aids said such advance releases were not uncommon.

Declaring that there had not been a major strike in New York since Pearl Harbor, Mr. Dewey said that "the fruits of this peace on the home front are being harvested on the plains of Tuscany, Normandy, Brittany, and Provence, as well as on the far-flung islands of the Pacific."

"Let us make sure—by not pausing for a moment in our efforts to provide the fighting fronts with all they need and more—that by next Labor Day there will be an end to the wartime restrictions which have been imposed on labor," he said. "These restrictions, if left in the hands of Government, could destroy the institution of a free American labor movement and totally end the right of collective bargaining."

Mr. Dewey said that the "stirring news" of victories on the fighting fronts was cause for pride on the home front as well.

"Without the superb co-operation of working men and women here at home it would have been impossible to send out our magnificently equipped armies to attack the enemies of freedom," he declared.

The text of Governor Dewey's proclamation follows:

The stirring news of victory after victory on the fighting fronts is cause for pride not only in the theater of war but on the home front. Without the superb co-operation of working men and women here at home it would have been impossible to send out our magnificently equipped armies to attack the enemies of freedom. In this all Americans may rejoice and take pride, but particularly the working men and women of America who are making our fighting men the weapons with which they are giving us victories.

In New York we take special pride in the patriotism of labor. Since Pearl Harbor there has not been a single major strike in New York, not one serious interruption in production. The fruits of this peace on the home front are being harvested on the plains of Tuscany, Normandy, Brittany, and Provence, as well as on the far-flung islands of the Pacific.

There is, therefore, an extraordinary pleasure in greeting the men and women who have contributed so much on the occasion of this year's celebration of the day dedicated to labor by time-honored custom and by right.

Let us make sure—by not pausing for a moment in our efforts to provide the fighting fronts with all they need and more—that by next Labor Day there will be an end to the wartime restrictions which have been imposed upon labor. These restrictions, if left in the hands of Government, could destroy the institution of a free American labor movement and totally end the right of collective bargaining.

Now, therefore, I, Thomas E. Dewey, Governor of the State of New York, do hereby designate Monday, Sept. 4, 1944, as Labor Day and I urge all the people of New York State to join on that day in expressing their appreciation to the men and women of the labor forces for the patriotic manner in which they have responded to the challenge of the enemies of liberty.

Agriculture's Load Due for an Easing

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—N. E. Dodd, chief of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency and an adviser to War Food Administrator Marvin Jones, said yesterday it was quite clear that the nation would not need "all-out" production from agriculture next year.

He forecast a reduction of about 30,000,000 acres in cultivated crops next year as well as a lower level of livestock production. The area in cultivation this year is about 365,000,000 acres.

"The over-all feed situation is in grand shape," he told a news conference.

Mr. Dodd's statement that smaller farm production would meet needs next year was based upon the assumption that European military demands will have disappeared in the meantime.

Soil Conservation Bureau for N. Y.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 19—A new bureau of soil conservation has just been established in the State Conservation Department with Harold E. Klingaman, formerly with the United States Soil Conservation Service, as its head. In making the announcement, John A. White, Conservation Commissioner, said that the selection of Mr. Klingaman was in line with the Department's policy of "determining the State's conservation needs first and then launching programs to meet them." One of the bureau's main functions will be to assist the farmer.

The bureau will co-operate with the various county soil conservation districts as fixed by the Board of Supervisors of the counties at the request of farmers and operated in each county by a group of directors. These districts may call upon any agency—local, State or Federal—for aid in solving the problems involving soil erosion.

Mr. Klingaman has had wide experience in soil conservation and once headed the Allegheny Flood Control program. Before coming to the Department he was district conservationist with headquarters at Salamanca, Cattanaugus County. He is thoroughly familiar with the problems that confront farmers.

Less-Than-Expected Losses Cut Bomber Output

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—America's losses in heavy bombers have been so much less than anticipated that production is being cut back gradually and 294,000 workers will be laid off in the aircraft industry by next July, Maj. Gen. Oliver P. Echols said yesterday.

At the vast Ford Willow Run plant in Detroit a reduction of 50 per cent will be effective by December, said General Echols, who is Assistant Chief of Air Staff.

Testifying before the Senate National Defense Committee on disposal of surplus war property, he said that more than 1,900,000 aircraft workers are now employed, and that "we figure approximately 100,000 will be cut out by the first of the year."

Shifting Men Problem

Senator Homer Ferguson, (R) of Michigan said the Committee heard that 200,000 more men are needed in other phases of war production, and asked General Echols why this number could not be released by the aircraft industry to "other employers right now."

"I don't think they could place them properly," General Echols replied, adding that "it's a question of shifting manpower."

He also said the while Willow Run employment will be reduced to roughly 15,000 by December, "we want to keep something" there in order to adjust production plans "if we're wrong," as in the recent instance when a shortage of tanks developed.

Willow Run is "not counted on" for the production of B-29's, superfortresses now being used to bomb Japan, "because of labor shortages," General Echols said.

Since June, the air force reported $109,500,000 worth of surplus material for disposal, General Echols revealed, including approximately $96,000,000 in aircraft and $13,500,000 in other items, one third of which was "sheep shearing" for flying suits. About $4,000,000 worth of the material has been disposed of, he said.

'Obsolete' Planes

About 8,000 "obsolete" planes have been turned over to the Surplus War Property Administration for disposal and additional planes will be added the "next two or three months," he said.

ALOHA MANOR on Lake Morey FAIRLEE, VT.
Camp for Adults, Children or Family Groups
Open through Labor Day. Bungalows, Rooms, Tents. All Camp Activities. Trained Counsellor Staff for Children. Weekly Rates $25 to $43. Write or wire MRS. HARRIET GULICK PIERCE, Director (Fairlee, Vt., 41 Ring 4).

OPPORTUNITY!
$2,500.00 to $25,000.00
for men of talent and stability. Engrs., Technitians, Supts., Foremen, Physicists, Design, Experimental, Development, Industrial Labor-Relations, Chemists, Accts., Executives, etc. Actual experience essential. No obligation for confidential information. . . Write at once.
EXECUTIVE SERVICE, Inc.
INTERNATIONAL
INDIANAPOLIS 4, Ind.

Tasty and Good
LANCE TOASTCHEE
These crisp, cheese crackers with delicious peanut butter fillings are a tempting treat. Try these with glass of milk for a wholesome snack. At grocers, soda fountains and other food counters.

Bradford Bachrach
knows how to photograph the lady with an

Oval Shaped Face
One of a series of types BACHRACH photographs successfully
Bachrach Portrait Photographers Since 1868
BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON
PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD, EAST ORANGE, BALTIMORE

First Call for an Overseas Christmas

WHEN TO SEND
★ Between September 15 and October 15 or earlier

HOW TO SEND
★ Wrap securely in a strong box
★ Address clearly! Mark the package "Christmas Overseas Parcel"
★ If package contains small items, wrap each thoroughly
★ Wrapped package complete must NOT weigh more than 5 lbs. . . must NOT measure more than 15 inches long or more than 36 inches, length and girth combined

**WHAT TO SEND HIM . . .

We made an overseas survey to find out that he likes certain wearables . . . has no use for "gadgets" . . . hopes for some delicacies to spice the monotony of GI food . . . wants your letters and pictures more than anything . . . can't keep leather goods in the tropic heat . . . and hopes you'll wrap whatever you send, SECURELY, so he'll get it all in one piece! Here are some of the most-wanted items—our Overseas Gift Bars in the Food Shop, Store for Men and Men's Furnishings, Main Store, have MORE! See them!

Wool and cotton khaki sox in medium or heavy weights	pr. 1.00
Khaki wool sleeveless sweaters softly knitted	3.95
Tan goatskin billfolds (plus 20% tax)	3.50
Khaki neckties	1.00
Khaki sewing kits	1.00
"Persona" razor blades	10 for 1.00
"Seaforth" After Shave lotion (plus tax)	1.00
Men's Talc in "Old Spice" (plus tax)	.75
"Seaforth" or "Charbert" (plus tax)	1.00
Pigskin gloves, wool-lined	5.50
Nice quality white handkerchiefs	4 for 1.00
Fitted khaki color toilet kits, sturdy cloth (plus tax)	3.95
Khaki cloth Barracks slippers in case (plus tax)	2.50
Wooden clogs for the tropics	1.25
All wool British green Army officers' shirts	12.95

OVERSEAS GIFT BAR—STREET FLOOR—STORE FOR MEN

Variety Service Package . . . with gum, fruit cake, mints, caramels, and hard candy. 5 lb. shipping weight	2.00
Overseas all candy assortment . . . gum drops, caramels, hard candy, peanuts, gum; 5 lb. shipping weight	2.75
Golden Woods cookies . . . packed in wooden box, 3-lb. assortment; 5 lb. shipping weight	1.23
Goodies Box . . . with fruit cake, tinned chicken, lobster, sardines, Instant Cocoa, souplets, melba toast; 5 lb. shipping weight	4.80

And many, many MORE variations at the OVERSEAS PACKAGE SHOP—FIFTH FLOOR—ANNEX

Pocket size Books — humor, mysteries, classics. Paper-bound	.25
Airmail stationery, 180 sheets, 60 envel.	1.00

BOOKS, STATIONERY—STREET FLOOR—ANNEX

Cards; games, checker boards, chess, cribbage, etc.	1.00, 1.50, 2.00

TOYS—FIFTH FLOOR—ANNEX

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON

Glass-Enclosed Gardens Entertain Vets Indoors

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Mrs. Lucien B. Taylor, horticultural adviser to the Garden Clubs Service Committee of Massachusetts, is experimenting with a new gardening device designed to help while away the hours for hospitalized servicemen. It is a kind of miniature terrarium, the size and shape of an ordinary book. The "binding" is of wood and the sides that correspond to the covers of the book are of glass. It fits easily on a small bedside table.

Men in the wards at the Chelsea Naval Hospital are getting a lot of fun out of the gadget. They have a number which were made to Mrs. Taylor's specifications by Junior Red Cross members of the manual training department of the South Boston High School under the direction of Daniel J. Jameson.

These containers are far more interesting than ordinary flowerpots because their glass sides enable the gardener to watch the germination of his seeds. That means there is something for him to see happening a few hours after planting. The boys enjoy putting all kinds of obstacles in the way of their plants to see how the roots will get around them. Or they will tip a container on end to see if the change will alter the direction of the roots. It does.

One pair of bedside gardeners is completely sold on the hardiness of beans after their attempt to smother the seeds with a top layer of well-packed clay. So sturdy are the beans that they are pushing the clay right out of the container. "You've no idea what fun it is to watch this growth," says Mrs. Taylor. "What goes on below the surface of the soil is almost more interesting than what develops above."

There is practically no end to the variety of things that can be done with these containers. Not only can flower or vegetable seeds be sown, a row of cuttings may be planted. A winter scene may be laid out, or a summer one. To men bored with hospital confinement the chief asset of these table gardens is the possibility of changing them frequently. As Mrs. Taylor says, they don't just grow something and have to look at it forever.

From the point of view of the Garden Clubs Service, the new type of container is ideal because it takes such a small amount of soil and seed. The only problem now is to get more of them. Miss Alicia Hills, young daughter of Mrs. Carroll B. Hills, who is a member of the Ipswich Garden Club, is enthusiastically making containers for Mrs. Taylor as fast as she can, but Mrs. Taylor foresees a need for many more. She is hoping that Junior Red Cross units in more schools this fall will take them on as manual training projects.

Diversion Mornings Plans

Six diversified entertainments will be included in the 1944-45 Morning of Diversion, according to a recent announcement by Mrs. William Dana Orcutt. This twelfth season will open Nov. 1 with a program by Princess Te Ata, interpreter of American Indian folk lore. The second lecturer is to be Loring Holmes Dodd, Professor of English and curator of art at Clark University. He will talk on the theater.

In December Mrs. John Carroll Perkins will show color slides of gardens in England and Scotland and Howard Cleves will show some of his pictures of animal life at night. On Jan. 31, Dorothy Crawford, California's genius of the "one woman theater," will present a series of character sketches in costume. The mornings will be brought to a close on Feb. 14 with an illustrated talk on "Bluegrass and Bluebloods of Kentucky" by Edward T. Camenisch.

Crack Hinted In Conversion Price Ceilings

The necessity for maintenance of full employment in the postwar period, coupled with the prediction that vacuum cleaners, washing machines, refrigerators and other civilian metal products —discontinued as a war measure— may be produced in limited quantities soon, was stressed by Harry A. Dinegar, Director of the Durable Goods and Products Division of the Office of Civilian Requirements. Mr. Dinegar spoke at a conference of Greater Boston trade leaders at the Copley-Plaza Hotel yesterday.

At the same time, Mr. Dinegar expressed his opinion that if the presidential "hold-the-line" order proves to be a deterrent to production during the reconversion period, it will be broken. He said this when asked if he did not believe that price ceilings established by the Office of Price Administration would serve as a brake on the manufacture of products in quantities.

"During the postwar period," he said, "I am thoroughly convinced that the maintenance of full employment, whether on war or civilian production, and a high level of national income will be the dominating considerations."

The OCR division chief emphasized that "an extremely difficult" employment situation faces new and expanded aircraft factories, shipyards, ammunition and certain chemical plants, and factories making machine tools and components.

"This group presents complicated problems of conversion which probably cannot be entirely absorbed in normal times, except with great difficulty," Mr. Dinegar added.

Labor Unionism Wins Five Sixths Of N.E. Plant Contests

Six wins to one loss are recorded by labor unions in the largest elections held in New England recently by the National Labor Relations Board. More than 5,000 workers were involved. The Regional Office of the NLRB in Boston reports the following:

At the Belding Heminway Company of Putnam, Conn., 700 employees, the Textile Workers' Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations lost.

In the Bethlehem-Hingham Shipyard at Hingham, Mass., the independent union won in an election covering 800 firemen, police and accounting department workers. No other labor organization was on the ballot. In First National Stores in Connecticut, 809 workers, the Amalgamated Meat Cutters of the American Federation of Labor won. In the General Electric Company of South Lowell, Mass., 500 workers, the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations won.

In the Western Electric Company of Haverhill; 1,350 workers, the National Association of Telephone Equipment Workers won. In the Owens-Corning Fibreglass, Ashton, R. I., the American Federation of Labor won. In the Waterbury Farrel Foundry and Machine Company, Waterbury, Conn., 650 employees involved, the United Steelworkers, Congress of Industrial Organizations, won.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:20 a. m.—Mail Bag Hour. XGOY, 9.64 meg., 31.1 m.

Guatemala—2:35 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"The Old Town Hall." Clay Keyes, mc. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

Caracas—9:35 p. m.—Rhumba Orchestra. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

London—10:15 p. m.—Country magazine. ORK, 7.12 meg., 42.1 m.; GRC, 2.88 meg., 104.2 m.

London—11:15 p. m.—The British Tommy. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRM, 7.12 meg., 42.1 m.; GRC, 2.88 meg., 104.2 m.

Sunday August 20

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLC5, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.

Chungking—10:00 a. m.— World News in English. XGOY, 9.64 meg., 31.1 m.

London—5:30 p. m.—Weekly Commentary by J. B. McGeachy. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 30.5 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.

London—6:00 p. m.—BBC Theater Orchestra. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—7:00 p. m.—"Framley Parsonage." GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.

Caracas—7:15 p. m.—Dance Music. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

Guatemala—8:00 p. m.—Military Band. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—Sunday Service. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Melbourne—10:30 p. m.—News: Talks: Music. VLC4, 15.31 meg., 19.5 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Sergeant Medley's Melodies Win Success for Air Cadets

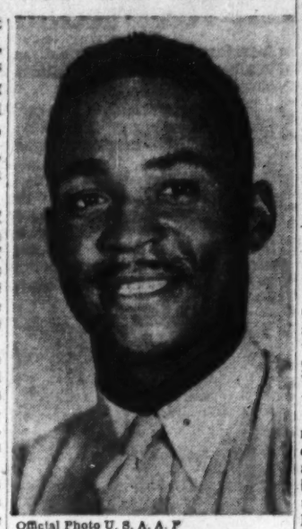
Chosen "G. I. of the Week" at the Tuskegee Army Air Field, Alabama, and with two of his victory marching songs receiving wide publicity over a national radio hook-up, Sergeant Philip Medley of Boston, Negro musician, lived up to his name with a medley of success today.

Exchanging the opportunity of wearing the wings of an airman for the certainty of the "wings of song," Sergeant Medley has achieved his mission with the cadets at Tuskegee Field, who are known as the "singingest" in the Army Air Forces.

A graduate of the Virginia State College, where he left his musical mark by composing the school's marching song "Forward to Victory," Sergeant Medley has written popular tunes as well as spirited marches.

When re-classification took him from air training, the Boston musician was transferred to the College Training Detachment on the campus of Tuskegee Institute. There he organized the first T. A. A. F. glee club. Last week's radiocast was conducted by the Sergeant with a 35-voice cadet chorus which sang the new marching songs "This Is It" and "We're Marching Over."

Assigned to the T. A. A. F. since September, 1942, the accomplishments of the week are the culmination of a five years' intensive pursuit of "music" which is now Sergeant Medley's business.



Official Photo U. S. A. A. F

Sergeant Philip Medley

Boston soldier - composer chosen "G. I. of the Week" at the Tuskegee Air Field, heard two of his compositions sung over the NBC climaxing five years of musical effort.

Emergency Water Supply Arranged for Dedham Area

Dedham customers and those in the neighboring towns of Westwood and Islington supplied by the Dedham Water Company are to receive an emergency water supply from the City of Boston for two or perhaps three days, W. L. Newman, Dedham manager of the water company, said today.

This emergency supply, Mr. Newman explained, is to tide over the water users in the two towns until the first of two new wells which the Dedham company is sinking is connected up to the town's system. Mr. Newman explained that permission was secured from Mayor Tobin of Boston to supply the town of Dedham with water in the interim. He also stated that the water supply is part of an existing verbal arrangement which the water company has with the City of Boston.

Low water pressure in the town of Dedham during the past days, Mr. Newman said, has been due to pump breakdowns, both in the pumping station and at the pump on the new well.

There is a physical connection with the City of Boston's water supply at the Sprague Street line at Hyde Park and Dedham, he said. The City of Boston, however receives its water from the Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission. Mr. Newman explained that an arrangement for water from the M. D. C. would involve running a pipe line from the town of Dedham to the M. D. C. aqueduct at Wellesley.

The first of the two new Dedham Water Company wells, which is now complete, Mr. Newman stated, is a Kelly gravel-packed type, similar to the one which the town of Needham now uses. It is 84 feet deep, 25 feet in diameter and has a present known daily capacity of 700,000 gallons, he said.

The second Dedham well, he explained, has been driven 85 feet and will be sunk to 104 feet before it is finished. Its capacity will be about the same as the first well, he said.

Combined with the wells in use for a number of years, the Dedham company will be able to pump approximately 3,000,000 gallons of water daily, Mr. Newman said. This was sufficient, he said to supply both towns with their increased populations and to obviate the necessity of connection with the Metropolitan District Commission water supply.

Bay State Man Confirmed

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—The Senate confirmed yesterday the nomination of Robert J. Watt of Massachusetts as a member of the Federal Board of Vocational Education for a three-year term to end July 17, 1947.

N. E. Air Heroes Home From Pacific

Back home from the Pacific where their Naval air group established a record for sustained combat flying by carrier-based planes, six New Englanders have returned for rest and re-assignment, the Navy announced today.

Navy Air Group 25 is the official designation of the group which was part of the Navy's powerful Task Force 58 engaged in the Marianas assault. Records show that these men flew an average of nearly four hours a day, every day for 23 continuous days.

New Englanders listed in this group are: Lieut. (jg) Relly I. Raffman, North Dartmouth, who participated in nine actions; Ensign Edgar W. Haley, Beverly, participant in seven actions; Ensign George A. Dubuc, of Springfield, participant in seven actions; Ensign Armand E. Boghosian of Cambridge, participant in four actions; Aviation Radioman, First Class, George R. Heath, Pawtucket, R. I., a tunnel gunner, who regards action at Hollandia his outstanding combat experience. There, 20mm shells entered the bottom of his plane and exploded between the gunner and radioman, destroying parachutes and causing general damage, but the pilot made another bombing and strafing run; Aviation Radioman, Second Class, John J. Reilly, Somerville, who operated a tunnel gun and participated in six actions. His plane survived hits while on two missions.

Flying from the deck of a light aircraft carrier of the Independence class, the air group fought in nine actions, including raids on Wake, Truk, and the Bonin Islands, as well as the invasions of the Gilberts, Marshalls, Hollandia, and the Marianas.

When the score was totaled, the Naval airmen had been credited with 120 Japanese planes destroyed, 83 of which were bombed and strafed on the ground. In addition, they were credited with sinking one Japanese light cruiser and a 4,000 ton cargo ship and damaging two destroyers, 15 cargo ships and numerous smaller craft.

Local Fruit Picking Gets Prisoner Aid

FORT DEVENS, Mass., Aug. 19 (AP)—To alleviate a manpower shortage, 125 German prisoners of war have been assigned to apple picking and other farm work in Worcester and Middlesex Counties.

Col. Harold G. Storke, commanding officer of the base prisoner of war camp at this post, also announced that 10 prisoners have been detailed to Nashua, N. H., to work for the Balcom Nashua Ice Company.

The Colonel said he anticipated that soon many more prisoners would be sent to apple orchards where the owners have difficulty in obtaining labor.

Manpower shortages among farmers were certified by the War Food Administration and the War Manpower Commission. Employment of the Germans was arranged by the Army, Boston Market Gardeners' Association and the Nashoba Fruit Growers' Association.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, August 20

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Names of 35 Bay State Men on List Of Prisoners in Germany and Romania

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—The names of 35 Massachusetts men were included in last night's War Department list of 888 United States soldiers held prisoners of war by Germany and Romania.

Massachusetts men are:

Interned by Germany

Abramo, Staff Sergeant Nicholas J., Waltham.
Abruzese, Private First Class Michael J., Boston.
Anderson, Staff Sergeant Leon E., Brockton.
Avery, Second Lieut. Harold B., Haverhill.
Cugini, Staff Sergeant Lawrence H., Brighton.
Dalterio, Private First Class Anthony W., Webster.
Donlon, Private William E. Jr., Roslindale.
Drake, Private Frank F., Jr., Auburn.
Ehler, Sergeant Alonzo L., Gloucester.
Ford, Technical Sergeant Thomas J., Lowell.
Fossey, Technical Sergeant William H., Woburn.
Genovese, Staff Sergeant Lorenzo, Lawrence.
Giombetti, Staff Sergeant Rinaldo V., Saxonville.
Greenquist, Second Lieut. Robert E., Everett.
Hitchcock, Second Lieut. Mervin J., Windsor.
Kangas, Staff Sergeant Allan V., Fitchburg.
Kelley, Private Francis J., Lowell.
Kelliher, Private Henry V., Springfield.
Kennedy, Second Lieut. Thomas J., Holyoke.
Kopka, Pfc. John, Salem.
Kostoulakos, Technical Sergeant George J., Dracut.
Krushas, Staff Sergeant Vitold P., Brockton.
Martin, Sergeant James J., Newton.
Montgomery, First Lieut. Thomas B., Nantucket Island.
Moore, Flight Officer Mark, Jr., Belmont.
Morse, Private Russell E., Southbridge.
Mulvey, Second Lieut. Robert F., Lowell.
Peel, Capt. Robert K., Worcester.
Reid, Staff Sergeant Leslie B., Jr.—South Lincoln.
Russell, Pfc. William D.—Medford.
Sacco, Sergeant Pasquale N.—North Adams.
Shaughnessy, Second Lieut. William J., Jr.—Holyoke.
Shifres, Staff Sergeant Frank—Roxbury.
Willey, Technical Sergeant Lawrence C.—Malden.

Interned by Romania

Fugere, Technical Sergeant Lucien G.—Northampton.

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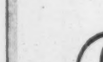

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For you who need extra length in hosiery we have "long legged" rayons in a service sheer weight. Sizes 10, 10½, and 11.
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HOSIERY MAIN FLOOR

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM

4:00 p. m.—Musicale; recordings.
4:30 p. m.—Laurence Welk's Orchestra.
4:45 p. m.—"The Waltz Lives On."
5:00 p. m.—Week End Review.
5:30 p. m.—Music Salon.
5:45 p. m.—"The Charioteers."
6:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
7:00 p. m. to 10 p. m.—Same at WBZ.
10:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WGTR and WMTW

2:00 p. m. to 4:30 p. m.—Same as WNAC.
4:45 p. m.—Garwood Van's Orch.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; music.
6:00 p. m. to 6:30—Same as WNAC.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m. to 11:15—Same as WNAC.
11:15 p. m.—Sign Off.

Sunday's FM Programs

WBZFM, Boston

2:00 p. m.—Melodic Favorites.
2:30 p. m.—Westinghouse program.
3:00 p. m.—News; Waltz Time.
3:30 p. m.—Army Hour.
4:30 p. m.—Sunday Song Service.
5:00 p. m.—NBC Symphony Orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
6:45 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orch.
7:00 p. m.—Show Time.
7:30 p. m.—Listen to Liebert.
7:45 p. m.—Belgium Information Center.
8:00 p. m.—Pops Concert.
9:00 p. m.—News; Concert Hall.
9:30 p. m.—Same as WBZ.
10:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WGTR and WMTW

2:00 p. m. to 4:00—Same as WNAC.
4:00 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
4:30 p. m. to 11:15 p. m.—Same as WNAC.
11:15 p. m.—Sign Off.

Christian Science Program
For Sunday, August 20

2:30 p. m.—WMEX, 1510kc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"I Is a Family," comedy by Phoebe and Henry Ephron. Presented by John Golden. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Dark of the Moon," starring Carol Stone. 8:30.

Music

Tomorrow

New England Mutual Hall—Concert by members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, assisted by the Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society. G. Wallace Woodworth, conductor. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Show Business." Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. 3:30, 6:25, 9:20. "Tampico." Ed. G. Robinson, Lynn Bari. 2:15, 5:10, 8:10.

Fenway—"Between Two Worlds." John Garfield, Paul Henreid. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:40. "Make Your Own Bed." Jack Carson, Jane Wyman. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—"In Society." Abbott and Costello. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:35, 10:15. "The Curse of the Cat People." Simon Simone. 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 3:50, 6:25, 8:55.

Kenmore—"See Here, Private Hargrove." Robert Walker, Donna Reed. 2:40, 6, 9:20. "Career Girl," Frances Langford. 1:20, 4:40, 8.

Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette." Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:15, 6, 8:45.

Metropolitan — "Mr. Skeffington." Bette Davis, Claude Rains. 10:15 a. m., 12:50, 3:35, 6:20, 9. "March of Time—America at War." 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:15, 6, 8:45.

Modern—"The Story of Dr. Wassell." Gary Cooper, Laraine Day. 9:40 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 6, 8:50.

Orpheum—"She's a Soldier Too." Nina Foch, Lloyd Bridges. 11:25 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:30. "Sensations of 1945." Eleanor Powell, Dennis O'Keefe. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7:05, 10:05.

Paramount—"Between Two Worlds." John Garfield, Paul Henreid. 10:55 a. m., 2:20, 5:45, 9:05. "Make Your Own Bed." Jack Carson, Jane Wyman. 9:30 a. m., 12:50, 4:15, 7:40.

RKO-Boston — "The Invisible Man's Revenge." Jon Hall, Evelyn Ankers, Leon Errol. 9:55 a. m., 12:25, 2:50, 5:20, 7:50, 10:20. Stage Show: 11:20 a. m., 1:50, 4:20, 6:50, 9:15.

Scollay—"And the Angels Sing." Fred MacMurray, Dorothy Lamour. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:35, 9:25. "Gambler's Choice," Chester Morris, Nancy Kelly. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:20.

State—"She's a Soldier Too." Nina Foch, Lloyd Bridges. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:45. "Sensations of 1945." Eleanor Powell. 1:05, 4:05, 7:10, 10:10.

South Station Theater—"Global Air Routes." "Travelogue." Comedy. Three Cartoons, National War News. Continuous.

Telepix—"Scotland." "Nesbitt's Immortal Blacksmith." "Golden Gloves Contests." "Arizona with Fitzpatrick." "Mexican Crafts." "Skiing." "Popular Science Review." "Digest of World News." cartoons. Continuous from 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"The Adventures of Mark Twain." Alexis Smith, Alan Hale. 2:15, 5:50, 9:25. "Take It Big," Jack Haley, Harriet Hilliard. 1, 4:25, 8:10.

Washington Street Olympia — "And the Angels Sing," Dorothy Lamour, Fred MacMurray, Betty Hutton. 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:35, 9:25. "Gambler's Choice," Chester Morris. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Mark Twain." Fredric March, Alexis Smith. "Heavenly Body," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 1:45, 7:45.

Allston: "Lifeboat." T. Bankhead, William Bendix. "Jam Session," Ann Miller, Jess Barker. 1:45, 7:45.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Andy Hardy's Blonde Trouble," Mickey Rooney. "It Happened Tomorrow," Dick Powell. **Regent**: "In Old Chicago." Alice Faye, Don Ameche. "Call of the South Seas," Janet Martin.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Standing Room Only." Paulette Goddard, Fred MacMurray. "Moon Over Las Vegas." Anne Gwynne. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "2 Girls and a Sailor." Van Johnson, J. Durante, "Yellow Canary." Ann Neagle, R. Green. 1:30, 7:50.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Andy Hardy's Blonde Trouble." Mickey Rooney. "Tampico," Ed. G. Robinson.

Coolidge Corner: "Four Jills and Jeep." Kay Francis, Carol Landis. "Moon Over Las Vegas," Anne Gwynne.

Cleveland Circle: "Show Business." Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. "Night of Adventure," Tom Conway. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central: "Home in Indiana." Walter Brennan, L. McAllister. "Take It Big," Jack Haley, Harriet Hilliard. 1:45, 8.

Harvard: "Shine on Harvest Moon." Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "Hands Across the Border," Roy Rogers. 2, 8.

University: "Adventures of Mark Twain," Fredric Marsh, Alexis Smith. 2:30, 5:50, 9:20. "The Falcon Out West," Tom Conway. 1:30, 4:50, 8:20.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Show Business," Eddie Cantor. "Yellow Canary," Anna Neagle.

Park: "Follow the Boys," George Raft. "Rationing," Wallace Beery.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Around the World," Kay Kyser, Joan Davis. "Tarzan's Desert Mystery," Johnny Weismuller. 1:30. Continuous.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Two Girls and a Sailor." June Allyson, Van Johnson. "Night of Adventure," Tom Conway. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Gaslight." Charles Boyer. 2:30, 8:15. "March of Time." 4:20, 10. Selected Shorts.

LYNN — Drive-In Theater: "Gung Ho." Randolph Scott, Grace McDonald. "Her Primitive Man," Louise Albritton.

MALDEN — Granada: "Two Girls and a Sailor." Van Johnson. 2:33, 5:41, 8:50. Selected Short Subjects.

Mystic: "They Made Me a Criminal." John Garfield, Ann Sheridan. 1:30, 4:45, 8:07. "Man Power," Ed. G. Robinson, George Raft. 3:02, 6:15, 9:39.

Strand: "Adventures of Mark Twain." Fredric March, Alexis Smith. 1:52, 5:18, 8:53. "Gildersleeve's Ghost," Harold Peary. 4:07, 7:42.

Maplewood: "The Black Parachute." John Carradine, Lary Parks. 2:12, 5:07, 8:02. "Hi Good-Lookin'," Eddie Quillan, Harriet Hilliard. 3:38, 6:33, 9:28.

Orpheum: "Son of the Saddle." Dick Foran. 1:55, 5:05, 8:15. "See Here, Private Hargrove," Robert Walker, Donna Reed. 3, 6:10, 9:20.

MATTAPAN—"Buffalo Bill." Joel McCrea, Maureen O'Hara. "Vigilantes Ride," Russell Hayden. Cont. 1-11.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Uncertain Glory." Errol Flynn, Paul Lukas. "Her Primitive Man," Robert Paige.

Fellsway: "Up in Arms." Danny Kaye, Dinah Shore. Selected shorts.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Uncertain Glory." Errol Flynn, Paul Lucas. "Pardon My Rhythm," Gloria Jean.

NATICK—Colonial: "Cobra Woman." Jon Hall, Maria Montez, Sabu. "This Is the Life," Donald O'Connor. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Pin Up Girl," Betty Grable. "Three Men in White," Van Johnson.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Home in Indiana." Walter Brennan. "Tampico," Lynn Bari, E. G. Robinson. 1:30, 8.

QUINCY—Strand: "The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day. Short features. 2, 8.

Alhambra: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Van Johnson, Jimmy Durante. "A Night of Adventure," Tom Conway, Andrew Long.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Gaslight," Chas. Boyer, Ingrid Bergman. "Jive Junction," Dickie Moore, Tina Thayer.

Strand: "Tampico." E. G. Robinson, Lynn Bari. "Hey Rookie," Anne Miller, Larry Parks.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Tornado." Chester Morris. "The Heat's On," Mae West. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Nine Girls." Ann Harding, Evelyn Keyes. 2:08, 7:53. "Her Primitive Man," Louise Albritton, Robert Paige. 3:37, 9:22.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Home in Indiana." Walter Brennan. "Gambler's Choice," Chester Morris.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Jeannie," Barbara Mullen. "Lady and the Monster," Eric Von Stroheim.

Coolidge: "Gaslight," Charles Boyer, Ingrid Bergman. Short Subjects.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Son of Fury." Tyrone Power, Gene Tierney, George Sanders. "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour, William Holden, Eddie Bracken, Betty Hutton.

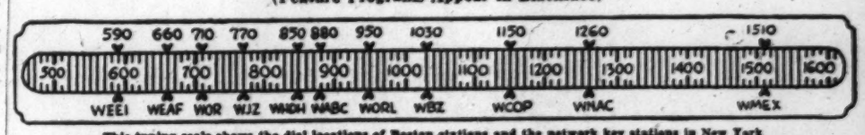
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Pin Up Girl," Betty Grable. "Three Men in White," Van Johnson.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In Theater: "They Came to Blow Up America." George Sanders, Anne Sten. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin, Evelyn Venable. Cont. from dusk.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "The Uninvited," Ray Milland, Ruth Hussey. "You Can't Ration Love," Betty Jane Rhodes, Johnnie Johnston.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100w
12:00	Theater of Today:	"What's Cooking?"; Va-	News, Marvin Behrens,	Francis Cronin: console	Musical program
12:15	Martha Scott, gst	riety Show; Music, pgm	Consumer Time	News service	Musical program; News
12:30	Stars Over Holly-	Farm and Home Makers	Everything for the Girls	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45	wood; R. Chatter'n	Farm and Home Makers	Variety show; guests	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
1:00	Grand Central Sta-	John Metcalf, hymns	"Here's to Youth"; dr.	Studio speaker	Italian melodies
1:15	tion: dr.; News	Something for the Girls	British Youth Serve	Billy Rogers' Orch.	"Kick Conga"
1:30	Country Journal	"Hollywood Hi-Lites"	News service	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Parade of Bands
1:45	Country Journal	Fishermen's program	'Luncheon With Salvy'	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Parade of Bands; news
2:00	Marine Corps Fgm.;	Old Ballads	Joseph Gallichio's Or.;	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Dance Lineup
2:15	music; speakers	American Red Cross	Jean M'Kenna; R. Page	Tigers baseball game	Dance Lineup; Sports
2:30	News service	Radio Pals	Weekend Function	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Sports program
2:45	Across Caribbean	Newscast	Weekend Function	Tigers baseball game	Music and News
3:00	Victory F. O. B.;	News; "21 Stars"; Army	Yank Anniversary; in-	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Irish Music
3:15	speaker; music	show; music; dr.; gsts	terviews; talks; drama	Tigers baseball game	News service
3:30	Visiting Hour: g'st	"ABC's of OPA"	Music on Display	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	stars; music; dr.	Civil Service Program	Music on Display	Tigers baseball game	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Melody in the Sky	"Stage Entrance"	Adventures in Research	Bob Strong's Orch.	Music; Sports comments
4:15	Melody; News	Jean Evans, songs	Barbara and the Boys	The Air Lane Trio	Sports comments
4:30	Sports comments	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Sports comments	Musical Roundup	Sports comments
4:45	London Report	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Rhythm Workshop	Musical Roundup	Kay Kyser's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Headline News; Joseph	"Your America"; Lee	Navy Bulletin Board;	Freddie Slack's Orch.
5:15	Evelyn Howe, mc.	Stopak's Concert Or.	Kopp, cond.; guests	Glen Gray's Orch.	Johnny Messner's Orch.
5:30	'Mother & Dad'; dr	Joseph Stopak's Orch.	"Story to Order"	Lee Castle's Orchestra	Les Brown's Orch.
5:45	'Mother & Dad'; dr	Nancy Martin, songs	"Starring Curt Massey"	Lee Castle's Orchestra	News service
6:00	Page One: News	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15	People's Platform	Newscast	Symphony of Melody	Digest; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30	"Small Nations"	Lillian Clarke, songs	Sports Roundup	Morton Downey; orch.	March to Victory
6:45	World Today News	Andrini Continentals	"Something for Girls"	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"It's Maritime"	Baseball scores; Music	"Thar Call Me Joe"; dr.	"American Eagle in	Lawrence Tibbett, songs
7:15	"It's Maritime"	Leland Stowe, comment	"Jewish Contribution"	Britain"; interviews	News service
7:30	"Industrial Rela-	Walt Knight; Milena	"Ellery Queen"; drama,	"Confidentially Yours"	Musical comedy songs
7:45	tions Re'ndtable"	Miller; Adele Girard; or	"Ellery Queen"; drama,	Lani McIntyre's Orch.	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:00	Kenny Baker Show;	Early Am. Dance Music	'Abie's Irish Rose'; com.	Frank Singiser, news	Religious program
8:15	Susan Foster	Early Am. Dance Music	'Abie's Irish Rose'; com.	Bob Stanley's Orch.	Religious program
8:30	"Inner Sanctum";	Gilbert & Sullivan Festival; "Pinafore"; Re-	Author's Playhouse"; dr.	'The Cisco Kid'; drama	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Mystery dr.; News	gina Resnik; E Wright-	by Stephen V. Benet	'The Cisco Kid'; drama	Royal Light Quartet
9:00	'Your Hit Parade';	son; others; J. Stopak	National Barn Dance;	Chicago Music Festival;	Classical Album; Schu-
9:15	M a r k Warnow's	Boyd Raeburn's Orch.	variety; Joe Kelly, mc	J. A. Carpenter, guest;	bert's Symphony No. 7
9:30	Or.; F. Sinatra,	Dance orchestra; Guest	"Can You Top This?";	choir; soloists; drama;	Classical Album; Schu-
9:45	'Saturday Night	Dance orchestra; Guest	comedy; songs; orch.	Henry Weber's Orch.	bert's Symphony No. 7
10:00	Serenade"; music,	Guy Lombardo's Or. in	Patsy Kelly; Barry	R. A. Gunnison, news	News service
10:15	Correction, Please;	Musical Autographs	Wood, mc.; Frank Fay	Shady Valley Barn	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
10:30	Jay C. Flippen, mc	Army Service Forces	'Grand Old Opry'; Hill-	Dance; Var. musical;	Lou Breese's Orch.
10:45	Rep. Louis Ludlow	Present: drama; News	billy show; W Ford, mc	George Wood, m. c.	Glenn Miller's Orch.
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Sammy Kaye's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Weather; Off the Record	George Sterney's Orch.	Xavier Cugat's Orch.
11:30	Dean Hudson's Or.	Fishermen's program	'I Sustain the Wings'; dr	Bob Strong's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45	Dean Hudson's Or.	Concert in Miniature	'I Sustain the Wings'; dr	George Lopez' Orch.	Day's End; News

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100w
8:00	News; "Melodies"	Church services	Invitation

Legal Vocation Hit by War Plans Lawyer-Veteran Aids

War condition have hit the average Massachusetts lawyer harder than the depression of the 1930's did, Lowell S. Nicholson, Executive Secretary of the Boston Bar Association, asserted today.

With the field of law practice shrunk through the slump in automobile cases, bankruptcy proceedings and other areas, Mr. Nicholson said, "You'll find many a lawyer working in defense plants today because of a lack of law business."

He hastened to point out, however, that many other businessmen also have turned from their usual work to help out in war production. "It is a very good place to be found," he added.

The area of legal practice that has been most severely affected as the result of the war is that of automobile cases. Three quarters of the usual motor vehicle torts have evaporated from the legal scene, Mr. Nicholson estimated. This was formerly one of the busier areas of legal work. Such a situation is substantiated by state traffic figures which show a drop of 63 per cent in highway accidents and a corresponding reduction of more than 50 per cent in motor fatalities in Massachusetts during the war.

Less Legal Air Sought

A diminishing amount of legal assistance for the small industrialist and business firm has been noted. Few concerns are involved in reorganization or bankruptcy proceedings now, and many firms, working on subcontracts for the Government, can have technical legal matters settled for them by Government attorneys.

Lawyers have noted an increase of inquiry and appeals for legal assistance in the labor field where union and company difficulties must be ironed out. And intricacies of wartime taxation have sent not only the average individual scurrying to lawyers for advice, but many small and large business firms as well.

Approximately 2,400 of the State's 10,000 lawyers are in the armed forces, in Government work, or in defense plants, it was estimated. Some 1,600 of Boston's 6,000 lawyers are in the same category. A breakdown of figures for Boston finds 1,200 lawyers, or 75 per cent of the 1,600, in the armed forces, 275 in Government work with the OPA, and similar war agencies, and 125 in defense work.

Foreseeing that many of the 2,400 lawyers in the armed forces will want to return to practice at the earliest possible moment, the bar associations of the State have organized a Council on Postwar Plans to handle returning lawyer-veteran problems. The Council consists of about 35 representatives of bar associations and law schools in the State, including a major member, the Massachusetts Bar Association.

Returning Lawyer Helps

Main considerations of the Council have been the obtaining of financial aid from State and Federal authorities for returning lawyers who may need it, the possibility of establishing co-operative law offices which would be underwritten by bar associations or established lawyers, and the raising of a substantial fund for loans to lawyers. In addition, the Council is seeking establishment of useful projects such as the collection and indexing of rules of administrative bodies and of the municipal and town ordinances, the revised indexing of the General Laws, the revision of various works on Massachusetts law, the reduction of the expenses of land registration, and the encouragement of more general registration of titles.

At least 60 suggestions for the work of the Council have been received by Mr. Nicholson, its secretary. Not the least of these is the proposal of providing refresher courses for veterans. Generally, these courses would include brush-ups on some of the basic principles of law and the bringing up to date of newly-returned men on new principles, regulations, decisions and statutes. The council subcommittee on refresher courses is headed by Elwood H. Hettrick, Dean of the Boston University School of Law.

When lawyers begin to return from the armed services, and they haven't started yet in more than trickling numbers, the Council plans to set up an office as a clearing house for information which some men will no doubt require.

Among suggestions for aid to returning lawyers which the council has received and is now considering are the following: establishment of a placement service; investigation of opportunities in smaller towns and the encouraging of lawyers to locate in the smaller towns; maintenance by bar associations of a roster of lawyers who have served in the war, giving their addresses, experience; suspension of bar association dues for one year; co-operation with veterans' administration; giving of preference to veterans; breaking down opposition of law offices and firms against the employment of certain groups because of racial or age objections, and many others.

Prisoners' Revolt at Move To Hawaii Is Put Down

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 19 (AP)—United States troops subdued a minor revolt at Fort Lawton July 10 by Italian prisoners who objected to being sent to Hawaiian work camps, a Seattle Port of Embarkation spokesman said yesterday.

"The prisoners still were under the impression that the Axis was winning the war," the official said, "and believed Hawaii to be under constant attack, and a few of them resisted going because the Geneva Convention forbids keeping prisoners of war in combat areas."

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Last 'Man' Rescued

United States Coast Guard

Former Boston Cameraman's Photo Wins Top Coast Guard Honors

From an exhibit of photographers of the United States Coast Guard at War, this picture of a forlorn puppy, abandoned on a sinking ship, carried off first honors at a recent showing of the National Press Club at Washington, D. C. The photograph, carrying the caption, "Last 'Man' Rescued," was made by Coast Guard Lieut. Commander Jack Dixon as a rescue craft pulled alongside to rescue the dog. The puppy's expression of bewildered pathos, as he sought refuge on the ship's ladder just out of reach of the rising sea, captured the unanimous vote of four judges at the contest.

C. I. O. Unit Plans Indorsements Next Month

Further action on political candidates in Massachusetts will be taken by an indorsing conference of the Political Action Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations in September, Joseph A. Salerno, Regional Director of the P. A. C., announced here today.

The meeting will be held in Boston on the second or third Sunday of the month, as now planned.

Curley Contest

"We will stay out of the Curley contest and will not oppose Mr. Curley," Mr. Salerno said. For the primary election the P. A. C. indorsed Thomas H. Eliot as Democratic nominee against Representative James M. Curley, but Mr. Eliot lost. The 11th District, which is strongly Democratic, includes Cambridge, Boston Wards 1, 2, 3, and 22, and Somerville Wards 1, 2, and 3.

"We will consider the issues and candidates in Representative Christian A. Herter's 10th District." Mr. Salerno continued. In the Democratic primary the P. A. C. backed Edward O'Hearn Mullowney, who was defeated by William A. Carey. Mr. Herter, Republican, is the incumbent.

"We shall get strongly into the race between Edward P. Talbot (D) and Representative Joseph W. Martin, House Minority Floor Leader," Mr. Salerno added. "We shall fight Martin and support Talbot." At its last state convention, which was purposely dated just before the July primary, the C. I. O. indorsed Mr. Talbot, former Mayor of Fall River.

Bresnahan Support

"We shall support John M. Bresnahan of Lynn for Congress in the Sixth District against Representative George J. Bates of Salem," Mr. Salerno also noted. "Mr. Bresnahan is a member of the C. I. O. He belongs to Local 201 of the Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers' Union in the General Electric Company in Lynn."

In the primary Mr. Bresnahan ran on stickers with the C. I. O. indorsement. He is a Democrat. Mr. Bresnahan also won the Democratic nomination for Secretary of State, which he relinquished to run against Mr. Bates, the Republican incumbent, who is seeking his fifth term.

The P. A. C. may make new moves in some other Congressional districts. Mr. Salerno said that it had 14 Congressional committees composed of C. I. O. members in Massachusetts.

Indorsed Tobin

For Governor the P. A. C. indorsed Mayor Tobin in July, but did nothing then with the Senatorial contest.

How much of a fight the P. A. C. may make against Clarence A. Barnes, Republican candidate for Attorney General, may be determined at the September conference, Mr. Salerno also reported. In July the C. I. O. decided to oppose him. It did not then indorse his Democratic opponent, Francis E. Kelly of Boston. It may do so now.

"We have checked over 127,000 registration cards at our state headquarters to make sure that these people were all registered so that they can vote," continued the Regional P. A. C. Director. "Many other thousands of names are being checked by local unions. Our state organization is now completing its work of this type, and local unions are carrying it on intensively.

"Good Shape"

"Our staff is in fairly good shape. We have one person in charge in each state, with the exception of New Hampshire and Vermont, where one man directs the P. A. C. program in both states. The Massachusetts man is Representative William J. Casey (D) of Lawrence.

"Some of the unions have assigned men to the P. A. C., as for instance, three in Connecticut. We shall depend on many volunteers for registration purposes and educational work."

A somewhat common impression that the P. A. C. has spent large sums in New England is countered by figures on expenditure in this region released by the national headquarters of the P. A. C. in New York City. This statement says:

"Our records show that from the opening of our Regional Office in Boston in January up to the last day of July, our total expenditure in the entire New England area was $17,564.42.

"This figure includes administration, printing, maintenance and all other such expenses, together with contributions to the campaign funds of various candidates in the six New England States.

"This total is not very imposing over a period of seven months."

Naval Trainees Get Sea Legs —Skipper Aids the War Effort

Many a landlubber, studying earnestly at Harvard University to become one of Uncle Sam's naval officers, today can credit some of his "salty" experience to the thoughtfulness of Warren MacPherson, Cambridge rubber manufacturer. Mr. MacPherson wondered how he could put his lifelong knowledge of boating and his love for the water to the benefit of these young civilians who had no previous experience with seacraft.

Mr. MacPherson's alma mater had been taken over by the Navy, with budding officers billeted in Holworthy, Weld, and Wigglesworth as they were sent off to Littauer, Music Hall, and Roscoe Pound's domain where they learned communications.

Meantime, at the Eastern Yacht Club, at Marblehead, Mr. MacPherson's 60-foot schooner, the Escapade, was fairly straining at her ropes in a desire to take some of these potential naval officers out to sea on what would prove to be more than a "reckless adventure"—an opportunity for them to ride the waves, man the riggings, hoist the sails, and, in general, to get their "sea legs."

Officers Sail on Sundays

Lieut. Commander E. W. Sweetland, Executive Officer, thought well of the plan when it was broached to him by Mr. MacPherson. So now, most any Sunday afternoon, some 10 or 12 naval officers from the Communications School may be seen heading for the Eastern pier at Marblehead.

Meet five Marines and five naval officers who went for the trip last week: Second Lieut. Russell Johnson of Brigham City, Utah, an engineer whose only experience with water was on the Great Salt Lake; Ensign Victor E. Koenning, of San Antonio, Texas, a lawyer who knew nothing of the sea; Second Lieut. Fred Knoth of Union, N. J., an engineer; Second Lieut. Jerome W. Schwartz of New York City, another engineer, and without sea experience.

There was Second Lieut. Charles Miller of Richmond, just out of V. P. I., who had played around with boats most of his life; Second Lieut. James M. May, a chemist from Minneapolis, Minn., Lieut. (j. g.) Erwin Pauly of Sheboygan, Wis., a lawyer, without sea experience; Lieut. (j. g.) Elmer Nordberg, Drexel Hill, Pa., another landlubber; Ensign Douglas Merrell, of Salt Lake City, Utah, who knew nothing of the sea; and, Ensign George Hopping, a metallurgist from Cincinnati, Ohio.

Men Eager to Learn

"That's what I mean," says Mr. MacPherson. "They haven't sea experience, but they are fine young fellows, alert and eager to learn. The Navy can't possibly find officers who know all the tricks of the sea and possess a knowledge of boating. The Navy has to train those men, and, in my little way, I feel I can be of help.

"I don't try to teach them seamanship. I don't know that myself. I just want to familiarize them with water and let them get the feel of a boat under them. There is a lot that small boats have in common with large ships."

Mr. MacPherson is the skipper and his 17-year-old daughter "Dilly" is the crew. The officers are "guests." Soon they are lending a hand and getting into one another's way. But, they are having a fine time and they are learning.

Mr. MacPherson, President of the Cambridge Rubber Company, feels that he has done some good for the Navy and the war effort in his little way, and, with the officers, there is no doubt of it. Ninety boys went out last year, and before the present summer is concluded this year he will have had 125 aboard the Escapade.

Maybe the Navy will get around to put an "E" on the Escapade.

Shortage of Parts for Appliances Called Due to 'War of Replenishment'

Don't be annoyed when you can't get replacement parts for your housekeeping appliances. Factories ordinarily turning out these items are now producing the spare parts that are keeping the combat equipment of soldiers rolling toward Berlin and Tokyo.

Such is the advice of Lieut. Col. Whitney Stone, deputy district commander of the Boston Ordnance District, who today told of the vital role played by replacement parts installed at combat stations by ordnance experts.

"A thousand tanks or a thousand motor trucks are as good as no tanks or trucks if the butterfly valve is missing from the carburetor of each," said Colonel Stone.

"The gasket that leaks, the fan belt that breaks, the nut that is lost, the distributor that fails or the bearing that burns out, will delay 'G I Joe' on the road to Berlin, if he hasn't got another, just as much as if he didn't have a vehicle in which to start," added Colonel Stone.

Daily shipments of replacement parts to ordnance companies overseas are required to maintain the stockpiles frnm which battle replacements are drawn.

Many of the mechanical experts working in the medium ordnance maintainance companies are continuing the skills they practiced in civilian life, according to the Boston ordnance officer, who explained that "this isn't a war of ammunition, tanks, trucks and guns alone but a war of replenishment."

Boston High on List Of Low Cost Cities

The cost of living in Boston has risen less than in all of the 21 largest cities of the nation with two exceptions, Minneapolis and Houston.

Government owned but privately operated war plants in Massachusetts as of last September represented an investment of $101,300,000 and employed 46,725 people. However, Massachusetts has only 1.3 per cent of the total of such government owned plants in the whole country and has less than most other important industrial states.

Cost of clothing in Massachusetts is reported by the Division of Necessaries of Life as 34 per cent higher than in January, 1941, and 11 per cent higher than a year ago.

Dollar value of June department stores sales in Boston was 5 per cent more than a year ago and during the first half of this year averaged 6 per cent more than in the same period of 1943.

Separation of what is now the town of Wellesley from the parent town of Needham really took place in 1774 when the people there were permitted to build a "meeting house" of their own and were freed from further support of the church in Needham.

Mayor Long of Westfield has recommended to the City Council the adoption of an improved method of planning as provided under Chapter 41, section 81A-J. [Compiled by the Massachusetts State Planning Board.]

Little Sisters' Contest Set

Bunker Hill Boys' Club, Charlestown, will hold its Little Sisters' Beauty Contest today at 3 o'clock, at the club building, 15 Green Street.

Ten Television Stations for Boston

Boston is destined to have as many as 10 television stations under a radical new postwar re-allocation and expansion in television frequency channels recently approved by the Television Panel of the Radio Technical Planning Board.

Under the alignment proposed by the Television Panel, 26 frequency channels would be assigned to the eastern seaboard. This would allow 12 television stations in New York, 10 in Boston, nine stations in Philadelphia, and eight stations in Washington. These cities are, incidentally, designated as primary markets by the Panel.

This assignment of frequencies is on a scale not visualized before the war, the Panel report said. But the justification for such a large assignment of frequencies is found in the fact that nine of the first 30 metropolitan markets in the United States are located in the area along the Atlantic seaboard between Boston and Washington.

Boston Ranks High

Boston ranks fifth among these markets in importance, according to a Department of Commerce survey of metropolitan markets. Boston is outranked only by New York, which is No. 1; Chicago, No. 2; Los Angeles, No. 3; and Philadelphia, No. 4.

The Radio Technical Planning Board is comprised of an industry-wide representation of radio engineers from Government, commercial, and industrial circles. Its function is to make a survey of all the radio spectrums with a view to obtaining the best possible utilization of the radio bands.

Numerous Panels

The Board has divided up its work into a number of panels, or boards of representatives from each of the various types of services using radio frequencies—radiocasting, telephony, telegraphy, police, fire, etc. Each of these panels is to report to the R. T. P. B., which, in turn, is to make a consolidated report to the Federal Communications Commission.

The FCC is expected to follow the recommendations of the panels of the Technical Board inasmuch as its work has the sanction of the Government regulatory authority. Since the report of the Television Panel, therefore, is a unanimous decision of the leading technical figures in the field, it is believed that its recommendations will be adopted by the FCC without major changes.

The Television Panel, which was the first to complete its work and make a report, originated in the National Television System Committee which drew up the television standards now officially sanctioned by the FCC. The Panel has substantially reaffirmed the standards of its predecessor group but has gone farther afield in the frequency allocation problem.

Plan Discussed

Under its frequency reallocation recommendations, which are considered the most radical feature of its report, the Panel suggested that commerical stations be located in a closely associated band of frequencies each six megacycles wide in the region from 50 to 246 megacycles, instead of a rather widely spaced band of frequencies ranging from 50 to 294 megacycles.

The Panel further recommended that Boston stations be assigned Channels Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 11, 12, 14, 16, and 18. This would allocate to Boston television viewers the frequencies of (assuming the middle of the band as the assigned frequency which is the usual custom) 53mc, 63mc, 75mc, 87mc, 99mc, 135mc, 147mc, 165mc, 177mc, and 189mc.

For the purposes of radio links to connect up television stations into networks or for relaying programs from an outside source into stations, the Panel suggested that relaying frequencies be assigned in the region from 162mc to 3,000mc. For experimental purposes the Panel also proposed that the region from 600mc to 10,000mc be employed.

According to this proposed alignment of frequencies, television stations themselves would occupy about 80 per cent of the ether space from 50 to 246mc. The gaps in this spectrum would be filled in by the present amateur bands, and for aviation, Government, and miscellaneous services.

The cost of television programming is such that network connections are considered essential, the report said, so that several stations may share the cost.

In the spectrum assigned to relaying frequencies the proposed allocations would fill about 22 per cent of the space between 300 and 3000mc. The remaining 78 per cent, it was stated, was thought to be more than sufficient to take care of other needs, including postwar radar services and similar services which may require a wide band of frequencies.

Picture Standards

In its experimental station allocations the Panel went on record as proposing that an improved system of television should be investigated by experimentation. To provide for such experimental work it was recommended that 30 channels each 20mc wide should be assigned in a continuous band between 600 and 2000mc. Each of these experimental channels is three times the ether width of the proposed commercial station group.

Although no picture standards were suggested by the Television Panel, it was pointed out that a 20mc channel, of which the video portion would be 18.25mc, would be capable of transmitting a picture of 1,100 lines definition. This would possess detail comparable to professional 35mm motion pictures.

This suggestion of the Panel for improved pictures is believed to be the first semiofficial support to the plea of the Columbia Broadcasting System for a superior television service. CBS does not manufacture television apparatus but as one of the major networks it has taken the lead in the proposal for better pictures.

The Radio Corporation of America which has developed television transmission and receiving apparatus and will license other users, including CBS, is in favor of inaugurating a postwar television service employing current standards. These call for a picture of 525 lines definition at a speed of 30 frames a second, and interlaced two to one in the transmission process. Significantly, the Television Panel made no changes in the 525-line standard.

The television panel also recommended that amplitude modulation, similar to that employed in current radiocasting, be used in picture transmission. But the Panel proposed that frequency modulation be used for the transmission of the sound portion of television transmission.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through D5, now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

Next red stamps will become valid Sept. 2.

Canned Goods — Blue stamps A8 through Z8, and also A5 through F5, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Sugar—Stamps 30, 31, and 32 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp 33 will become valid on Sept. 1 for five pounds; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar a person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil — Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration board.

Gasoline "A"—No. 11A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Nov. 8.

Serially numbered B3, B4, C3, and C4 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves — Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires — New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book-holders. "A" book-holders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

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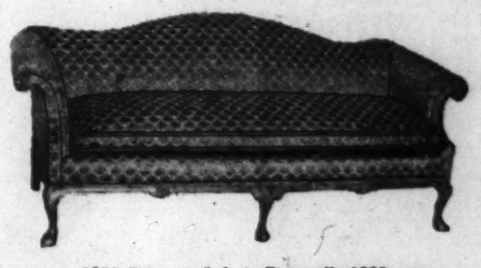

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215	Sheraton Sofa—*Red Velvet*	159
225	Chesterfield Sofa—*Rose Tapestry*	169
265	Regency Sofa—*Rose Brocatelle*	185
265	Sheraton Sofa—*Frame Top*	179
325	English Lounge—*Blue Mat*	205
425	Regency Framed Sofa—*Blue*	295
475	English Button Back Sofa—*Rose Antique Velvet*	345

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Every Sofa in this lot is built with guaranteed sagless webbing bottoms complete with coil springs properly tied—cushions are made with single cushions (as illustrated) or three separate cushions filled either with inner spring units or down and feathers.

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Allied Steamroller Reaches Seine

Continued from Page 1

time in an effort to escape. The German columns were coming under the most terrific air bombardment any battlefield ever has seen.

There was no further word on the advance of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's American Third Army toward Paris other than the report Aug. 18 by the Germans that there was fighting 12 miles from the city.

But it was announced at Supreme Headquarters that American armored patrols had pushed out from Dreaux—a ring of cities south and west of Paris—in several directions and in some cases had withdrawn.

A senior British staff officer at the front predicted that Nazi Field Marshal Gen. Günther von Kluge's battered Seventh Army reinforced by parts of the 15th Army would not stop at the Seine River but would fall back even farther to a shorter front.

British Second Army troops captured elements of 18 German divisions Aug. 18. Germans still caught in the Normandy trap were declared to be struggling chaotically to escape eastward.

Enemy forces that freed themselves from the pocket struggled northward toward the Seine after General Patton's men virtually had denied them any chance of falling back toward Paris.

In the first advance along the Normandy coast since D-Day, the Canadian First Army reached the edge of Cabourg and Dives-sur-Me in an area some 13 miles northeast of Caen and 17 miles south of Le Havre on the Seine.

The Supreme ommand said there would be a temporary blackout of news in some sectors, since the Germans were in such a state of confusion they did not know where the Allied troops were and any announcement of Allied positions which they could hear by radio would help them.

While the American Third Army held the Germans compressed within a 70-mile wall of armor stretching from a point near Argentan to Dreux, Americans, British, Canadians, Poles, Dutch, and Belgians drove the Germans in a confused mass toward the northwest.

Nazi Troops Rushed From Rocket Coast

This struggling German force was estimated at 40,000 to 100,000 men. It included not only the broken enemy Seventh Army, but also mauled elements believed to comprise half of Marshal von Kluge's crack 15th Army, disclosed to have been rushed from Norther France where it had been assigned to defend the rocket-bomb coast. A British staff officer said the offensive power of these troops was spent, and he added that in winning the battle of Normandy, the Allies will have won the battle of France.

In France, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower conferred with his highest officers and was believed to have reached far-reaching decisions as a result of the new turn of the battle.

During an Allied air bombardment north of Trun Aug. 18, one great mass of vehicles was turned into a battered mass of tanks, trucks, and men. RAF veterans of the North African campaign described the attacks on the fleeing Germans as the greatest show "since El Alamein," which spelled General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's doom in Africa.

Ceaseless Allied air attacks strewed the roads behind the Germans with the wreckage of tanks and vehicles.

The German Transocean Agency, broadcasting from Berlin, quoted a German War Ministry official statement as saying "we must be prepared for a German withdrawal from France."

The same agency quoted a military spokesman in Berlin as saying that "no fresh German divisions can be sent to France. The troops in battle have been warned of this and have been ordered to fight to the last man."

A German general captured this morning said "the Allies will never brea kthrough the West Wall into Germany," but a vast majority of prisoners who were under his command felt the Siegfried Line would crumble like all the rest unless the war ended before the Allies crossed France.

At a prisoner-collection point where more than 1,300 Germans, Poles, and Turkomans captured by one division alone awaited shipment from the beachhead, several Gearmans outspokingly predicted the end of the war "in five or six weeks."

South France:

Patch 31 Miles From Marseille

Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's Seventh Army, extending its Southern France beachhead to 1,000 square miles, has speared westward to within 31 miles of Marseille in a drive flanking Toulon and has plunged at least 32 miles inland, Allied Headquarters in Rome announced.

A front 20 miles broad has been driven to the north and behind Toulon, the French naval base at which American bombers on Aug. 18 blasted the half-submerged French battleship Strausbourg in an effort to silence its big guns which were opposing the Allied attack.

Latest announcements put American and French forces only six miles northeast of Toulon, but other advance units, speeding over a network of inland roads, were pointed directly toward the Rhone Valley through routes which by-pass Toulon and Marseille.

The farthest inland town captured was Salernes, 32 miles from the coast and 35 miles northeast of Toulon. The farthest western town seized was La Roquebrussanne, 14 miles north of Toulon and 31 miles from Marseille.

Other towns taken were Solliès-Pont, Gareoult, Vins, and Brignoles, all north and northeast of Toulon.

In the approach to the naval base along the coast the Allied forces encountered some stiff German resistance west of Bormes, but inland the opposition was less.

American forward elements were pushing rapidly into the high ground west of La Roquebrussanne. Highway No. 7, the road on which they are approaching, leads to the Rhone Valley at Avignon by way of Aix-en-Provence.

To the northeast, other troops pushed two miles west of Brignoles along Highway No. 7. The advance through the Argens Valley still farther north was approaching Carces, about seven miles southwest of Salernes.

The path of the Seventh Army obviously was toward the Rhone Valley, aimed for a push up that great artery to effect a juncture with the armies of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower. These forces now were fewer than 350 air-line miles apart.

American infantry was spreading out on both sides of the Argens Valley, which has been the main avenue of attack through the rugged terrain of the Maritime Alps.

Advance troops pushed beyond Salernes, 12 miles west of Draguignan, previously the farthest inland penetration.

Although the Germans declared they had abandoned Cannes, there was no announcement here of an entry into that resort town. Indications were that the Eastern Front of the beachhead was relatively stable.

Eastern Front:

Three Nazi Divisions Reported Trapped

Three of Hitler's retreating Eastern Front divisions, possibly 30,000 men, were reported trapped north of Sandomierz, west-bank Vistula bastion which now has fallen before the Red Army.

In a desperate attempt to halt an imminent Soviet sweep into East Prussia, the Germans hurled one of their biggest armored blows in months west of the Lithuanian city of Siauliai. They penetrated the Red Army lines, but apparently it was not a serious setback.

East of the Warsaw suburb of Praga, the Red Army attacked and improved its positions.

The Russian war bulletin was silent on fighting at the border of East Prussia, but fliers returning from that area reported villages inside the Junker province burning from Nazi-applied torches.

Moscow radiocasts heard in London said the Russians had reached the East Prussian border at new but unspecified points. "Fighting on the threshold of East Prussia grows fiercer every hour . . . but the speed of the Soviet offensive never slackens," one Moscow announcer asserted.

Berlin reported the Russians had hurled more than 150,000 men into the battle for East Prussia on an 80-mile front from Augustow in Northern Poland to the Niemen River in Western Lithuania. The Nazis said heavy fighting was in progress, with the "center of gravity" at Virbalis, three miles from the border on the Kaunas-Königsberg railway.

Marshal Ivan S. Konev, Commander of the First Ukraine Army that captured Sandomierz, drove into the Radom region, taking numerous villages along the Vistula. He lengthened his bridgehead to 75 miles and reached the village of Lukava, 13 miles northeast of Radom and 44 miles southeast of Warsaw.

The Russian war bulletin said "successful engagements" were in progress for the three trapped Nazi divisions that "have fallen into the caldron."

Capture of Sandomierz gave the Russians another river crossing with which to pour men and material into the Polish plains leading to German Silesia and outflank Warsaw from the south.

Italy:

Nazi Snipers Delay Allies in Florence

German snipers still were active in the northwest and northeast suburbs of Florence on Aug. 18, delaying complete Allied occupation of the city.

The situation in northern Florence was reported officially to have improved since Aug. 17 when German tanks were believed to have penetrated the area.

Minor patrol clashes and artillery duels comprised virtually all the activity on the remainder of the Italian Front. The Germans abandoned Rosano, 1½ miles south of Pontassieve in the Upper Tiber Valley, and apparently pulled out of other outposts farther east.

Pacific;

Allied Air Blows Lash Wide Area

Allied planes destroyed at least 14 aircraft, cratered airdromes, bombed an airfield, sank a laden vessel, and hit two others in whiplash blows along 1,000 miles of Japan's supply-stricken holdings from the Philippines to Timor, Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific announced.

Other air blows, projected north to Iwo Jima in the Volcano Islands, within 750 miles of Tokyo, and east to the by-passed enemy base of Truk, were reported at Pearl Harbor by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz.

Planes in the command area of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, maintaining a highly effective aerial blockade, struck in a solid line thus:

Philippines—Scored three bomb hits on an enemy merchantman in Davao Gulf.

Halmahera—Sunk a supply-laden sailing vessel.

Tip of Dutch New Guinea—Hit the Klamano oilfield near Sorong; fired a coastal vessel.

Amboina-Ceram — Bombed two airfields; destroyed an unestimated number of parked planes; shot down nine enemy fighters; blew up a flying boat on the water.

Boeroe—Bombed airdromes; destroyed four parked planes.

Banda Sea — Attacked small shipping—the only type feebly attempting to supply garrisons in the vicinity.

Timor—Enemy positions given an aerial machine gunning by long-range fighters.

Admiral Nimitz reported no air losses. Six interceptors were shot down at Truk. General MacArthur listed the loss of two fighters.

Off Dutch New Guinea, Japanese remnants still holding out on Biak Island, which was invaded last May, were confronted with early extinction by troops landed on the west coast from the Allied-controlled eastern half.

China:

Heavy Fighting Rages in Hunan

The Japanese have brought up two new divisions in an effort to close a vise on Chinese forces attacking toward Hengyang from the southwest, and heavy fighting is raging in the entire area of that nemy-held rail junction in northern Hunan Province, the Chinese announced.

Street fighting was in progress in Leiyangfi, south of Hengyang, and the Chinese attacked and disposed with heavy casualties a group of Japanese reinforcements bound for Leiyang, a Chinese High Command communiqué said.

Other Chinese forces drove against Kingmen, important Japanese strong point 55 miles northeats of Ichang, Hupeh Province, an done of the connecting links in the enemy's overland supply route between Hankow and Ichang. Ichang, northernmost Japanese stronghold in Central China, has been the objective of a Chinese offensive started early in the week.

Heavy fighting was in progress in the Kingman area and the Chinese were reported making progress.

In Western Yunnan Province, Chinese units fighting to clear the Burma Road encountered bitter Japanese resistance in their campaign for Tengchung, Lungling, and Mangshih, another High Command communiqué said.

Saboteurs Rounded Up In Liberated Italy

ROME, Aug. 17. Delayed (AP)—Allied authorities announced today that 95 per cent of the Italian spies and saboteurs sent by the Germans to liberated Italy have been rounded up.

The announcement said their arrest had been made easier by "the cynical disregard displayed by the Germans" for the lives and safety of those whom they employed. Sixteen of those arrested have been executed, many more have been sentenced, and a large number still are awaiting trial.

Allies Get Joyous Reception in Florence

Associated Press Photo via Signal Corps Radio

Jubilant Welcome for Advanced Tank Unit

Spearheaded by a South African tank group of the Eighth Army, Allied Forces are seen entering the Italian city of Florence to the acclaim of the populace. Porta Romano is at left.

Huge New Nazi Tank Not 'Super Weapon'

By the Associated Press

The Germans have thrown a huge new, heavily armored tank into action on both the Russian and Northern French fronts in an effort to stem the Allied advances, but first reports denied it was a "super weapon."

One of the new monsters weighing over 65 tons and with six-inch armor plate—1½ inches thicker than anything the enemy previously had put into action — was taken by the British on the Orne River front.

The tank was a victim of a mechanical breakdown and never had fired a shot in battle.

Named the "Pantiger" by its captors, the tank combines the best features of the Nazi Tiger and Panther tanks, which weigh 45 tons each.

The Pantiger, 23 feet long and more than 11 feet wide, has an extra wheel on each side of its tracks and a huge, clumsy-looking turret.

Nazi Rocket Fighter Called Fastest Diver

By the Associated Press

A Fighter Base in Britain, Aug. 18. Delayed.

The first three Allied pilots to engage the Germans' new rocket-propelled fighter plane —the ME-163 "Flying Wing" —in close-quarter combat expressed belief today that in a vertical dive it made the fastest controlled flight ever achieved by man.

Patriots Fill Dangerous Jobs With Allies in South France

Continued from Page 1

the troops they did leave among the elaborate but virtually abandoned coastal defences, by the speed with which the Allies established their bridgehead, and by the impact with which they hit and crumbled the first positions the Germans tried to stand on.

Securing the build-up area, measuring more than 500 square miles in three days, is a new speed record in the realm of amphibious operations. Just as the total of 300 known casualties is the lightest price paid in the opening stages of any major operation of this kind.

Operation Satisfactory

This satisfactory state of affairs is reflected in the ranks of the French Underground, fighters whose losses were also small as they emerged promptly from the shadows to help the parachutists dropped deep into enemy lines and three battle-seasoned American divisions which formed the spearhead for the Seventh Army's assault.

What happened at St. Maxime Riviera, a resort popular with American and British visitors before the war, can be cited as representative of the many instances of co-operation by the Underground organization.

It is told in today's Mediterranean issue of Stars and Stripes by Sergeant Stanley Swinton, to whom it was related through an interpreter by a local furniture maker prominently concerned in the events described.

Allies Give Signal

The signal to the patriots for action was a roar from Allied naval guns heralding the imminent landings. Two hundred partisans in the town who had been receiving nightly instructions on the radio from London then made their first acquaintance with each other. Until then each had known only the local leader of the group and it was only when armed figures with Tricolor brassards on their arms began to steal through dark streets in the early hours of D-Day that the gamblers for freedom knew who their fellow fighters were.

There were 1,000 Nazi troops garrisoned within the radius of 15 miles of St. Maxime but the prospect of a brief reign of terror from these didn't deter the men furnished with machine pistols through Underground channels.

They immediately went after the people listed as local Quislings.

But they didn't confine their activities to a few traitorous Frenchmen. Three partisans were shot while attempting to take eight German prisoners through the lines to the Allies and others took big chances in order to lessen the numbers of the departing Nazis.

Stars and Stripes Wave

When the first American combat engineers arrived in the town, the Stars and Stripes were already floating alongside the French Tricolor standard adorned with the de Gaullist Cross of Lorraine.

Since then the patriots have put French military intelligence officers onto local characters who helped the Germans one way or another during the Nazi occupation.

These were described as only a small proportion of the population.

Meanwhile, the Underground fighters of St. Maxime—like those in every other liberated town and village in Southern France—are local heroes—feted along with the incoming French and American troops.

Such have been the activities of the patriots of Southern France. And it has to be remembered that they represent, so to speak, only the outposts of the main Maquis forces, the bulk of which has hidden in the woods and mountains where the Nazis are being driven. When they traverse the valleys running through those mountains, their troubles with the Maquis are really going to start.

French Join Up

A source of great pleasure to the inhabitants of the liberated Riviera regions today is the increasing number of French troops pouring in, equipped with up-to-date American equipment.

As the French showed in the early stages of the big Allied offensive in Italy that started May 11, an outstanding characteristic of France's new army is speed. Just as this quality has been spectacularly evident in the operations of Gen. Jacques Leclere's Division in Northern France so its is evidenced by the French formations driving in from the suoth as a part of the Seventh Army commanded by American Maj. Gen. Alexander Patch.

The northern and southern drives in France are both a part of a single operation and the main overall objective of both just now is speed.

'Hard' Terms for Nazis Urged by Camp Repatriate

Continued from Page 1

these persons told of first-hand stories of atrocities in Poland, Germany and elsewhere.

Wave of Suicides

All were ordered to make ready for departure. A wave of suicides and attempted suicides then swept the camp. A prominent woman from a well-known and wealthy family, who had been most dignified throughout and her daughter decided to sacrifice their lives in the hope that the younger woman's sons would be saved. They thought these young boys would be left in camp if alone.

The mother threw herself from a window and was slowly recovering when we left two months later. The grandmother poisoned herself. All night we could see the hospital car bringing in other wretched Jewish prisoners.

This continued the next day and those who had been kept under guard in the hotel were sent off to a Jewish camp near Paris. The children that the mother and grandmother sought to save were separated from their father and sent off to working camps.

No Mercy Shown

Some days later several other cases were sent off—some on stretchers. Soldiers suddenly ordered men and women to go off in 10 minutes with what few things they could gather up. No mercy or consideration was shown. A German doctor ordered two persons who were obviously unable to travel to be sent off. It took all the persuasive power of French military doctors and an English Royal Army Medical Corps doctor and a Captain to make him desist.

It is to be hoped that the United States Government will offer to exchange Germans for these unfortunate Jews with South American passports.

Anyone who was known to be anti-Nazi in Vittel was classed as a Bolshevik or a Jew.

Letter Caused Suspicion

I had personal experience of this. One of the censors called my wife and me about a letter we had written to a friend after the taking of Tunis by the Allies in which we said we hoped it was the first of many liberations.

The censor, a Captain, talked politics with us for three-quarters of an hour, but his seed fell on stony ground.

While he was speaking of freedom to think, read, and write in Germany we said this didn't exist, and quoted as example The Christian Science Monitor being forbidden.

About a month later friends told us that this officer had mentioned me as being a Jew. Suddenly passports of British Jews or persons of Jewish ancestry were called in and my name was on the list. I protested to the president of the camp, but got no satisfaction.

Got Passport at Lisbon

I wrote to the Swiss Legation in Paris as the protecting power. I wrote a similar letter to a friend in London. These two letters were stopped and I was called up by the Commandant who admitted that my passport was in order, but said they weren't sure of my racial origins.

He then asked if I had my father's and mother's papers. On being told no for obvious reasons he asked if my wife was Jewish. I laughed and didn't answer. He grunted and said he would think it over.

Three months later a Swiss delegation arrived and I put my name down for an interview, but a German was present and I never had my passport returned until I got to Lisbon.

Details of our journey to Lisbon also didn't show the Germans in any better light than our treatment during our stay at Vittel.

We left the Vittel camp July 0 and didn't reach Lisbon until 3 days later. This tells the stor[y] railway confusion caused by [al]lied air activities and by [th]e Maquisards' sabotage.

On the eighth day out the German escorting authorities announced that they would have to take us back to Vittel. We protested vigorously and they agreed to make a last attempt to get us through to Lisbon.

Close to Military Trains

We often spent whole days and nights on sidings close to military trains and many had strong suspicion we were being used as a screen for troop and munition movements. One day we were bombed and machine-gunned by the United States Air Force. We were parked next to a train full of petrol cans. When the alarm was given we climbed an embankment into a field with a good hedge. Planes passed over us. No one was hurt though wheat sheaves were set on fire and our last carriage gutted.

On protesting to the head of our German escort against their systematic way of parking our train near militatry targets and in the present instance near a petrol train, he said the cans were empty. We pointed out that nothing indicated this to the air force. We argued that it had been going on for eight days and inquired why there were no Red Cross marks on the train. All he said was that this sign was no longer a protection as Red Cross trains all were bombed indiscriminately.

Civilian Trains Bombed

It is to be noticed, however, that the latest reports from Normandy point out that the enemy is using the Red Cross as a cover for their retreat.

The center of every civilian passenger train that passed us on our long journey was invariably occupied by German soldiers traveling under civilian protection.

In this was a clear indication why the so-called civilian trains were being bombed. French and German papers were full of the details of Anglo-American brutal attacks on civilian trains. Now we understand!

We had a warm welcome from the French as we passed through. As soon as the French heard we were "Anglais" they waved and cheered the train.

At many little places where we parked they brought us fruit and drinks and filled water bottles for us. Many confided items of news concerning the activities of the Maquisards. Workmen on the line called out that they are waiting to join our armies. "Venez vite on vous attend" (Come quickly, we await you) was the one cry.

Battle for Rocket-Bomb Coast Becomes War's Critical Phase

Continued from Page 1

the Germans as an instrument of war was reduced by perhaps 50 per cent. But their extremely limited defensive success in getting out of the trap is put into its true context by the fact that while they were doing this a second hammer was swinging in a broader sweep and even a third and still larger was possibly in motion.

Another Pocket Formed

The larger scope of the battlefield in the second move, now well developed, produces one change in the pattern. In Normandy we had to produce the anvil out of armies. In this second move the River Seine provides the anvil and all our forces can be assigned to the hammer stroke.

At Dreux on the approach road to Paris we are forming another pocket for the remnants of the Seventh Army. It it can be driven against the Seine it will still undoubtedly be able to salvage some of what is left. But the German Army which gets across the Seine will be only a pitiful remnant of the Army which tried to hold the bolt across the base of the Normandy Peninsula.

What happens beyond this stage is the most exciting prospect which the war has yet opened for the Western Allies. The thrust to Orleans at the upper bend of the Loire can scarcely have any relationship to the second hammer swinging against the Seventh Army. It bears all the earmarks of the beginning of a third hammer intended to swing, not for Paris, but around Paris and up to the anvil of the North Sea coasts of Belgium and the Netherlands.

Here is, of course, where the true significance of the landings in Southern France enter the picture. The weight of this third and greatest hammer must be overwhelming to succeed. It must draw from every possibble source. There is still a shortage of ports to restrict its development. It can take advantage of the forces of resistance in France for weight and for momentum. The landings in the south constitute a means of releasing the forces of France and making them available.

To see the pattern develop, however, is also to see why its fulfillment must involve much more time and effort than is suggested by the spectacular headlines of the moment. The new beachheads on the Mediterranean are filling up, but it will be many days before they swell to the point where they can launch an advance up the valley of the Rhone. It took seven weeks to forge the hammer which General Patton swung around the German Seventh Army.

There was infinitely more resistance in Normandy than will be encountered in the March up the Rhone, yet it is difficult to conceive of the southern armies exerting much weight on the main battlefield short of a month. They must first make a junction with Patton and break the German line from Paris to the Belfort Gap. Only then, so far as one can foresee now, would it be possible to develop a great thrust northward to cut off the rocket-gun coast and the German armies which must try to defend it.

We have met and overcome the first great German effort to frustrate the invasion. It has opened the way for spectacular advances and it has opened up great opportunities. But there are still formidable German armies as yet unused. And those armies are concentrated north of the present scene of action beyond the line of the Seine and its projection to Belfort and the Swiss frontier.

Time Is Pressing

The period between the conclusion of the present effort to liquidate the Seventh German Army and the opening of the final battle for the rocket coast and Northern France will undoubtedly be a period of spectacular advances and thrilling liberations of much of France.

But at the end of this period lies the final and decisive battle. If it is delayed until autumn rain turns the hills of France into a repetition of the Flanders mud of the last war the end can be hard and difficult.

London must endure through this period. The momentum of the attacking armies must be maintained. These are not easy burdens. Some sudden break deep inside Germany could change the picture, radically. That can be hoped for. But what must be expected reasonably is a long transition from the present battle to the final battle which will come dangerously near the end of the summer campaign season.

Easing of Greeting Ban Asked by Three Groups

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—Two proposals to relax wartime bans against telegraphing of congratulatory and greeting messages were made before the Board of War Communications Aug. 17 by representatives of the Western Union Telegraph Company, the American Communications Association, affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, affiliate of the American Federation of Labor.

One of the proposals would permit telegraphing any type of congratulatory war greeting except in certain specified holiday periods, while the other would permit telegraphing such messages in those periods if the messages did not relate to the holidays.

Troops From North Africa See Homeland

WITH FRENCH FORCES IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, Aug. 16. Delayed. (AP)—A reborn and rearmed French Army has struck its own first amphibious blow for the liberation of the motherland.

This heavily armed combat unit disembarked on the Riviera behind veteran American divisions and is lending heavy support to the Allied inland drive.

The American infantry assault was well under way when ships bearing French units from North African ports reached the assembly area offshore near a picturesque resort.

After months of waiting and training, the French landed under a curtain of more than 1,000 aircraft and a concentrated naval barrage.

'Glad We Got Here'

For many it was the first sight of their homeland in four years.

Many officers and men fought in the ill-fated campaigns of 1939 and 1940, and escaped. With American tanks, tank destroyers, and artillery, they have been training in North Africa for more than a year.

The officers included two sons of the former French Commander in Chief—Capt. Henri Giraud, of a reconnaissance outfit, and Lieut. Bernard Joseph Giraud, a Tank Corps officer. Their father, Gen. Henri Giraud, saw them off from Oran.

The French who for weeks had been voicing fear that the Germans might be defeated before the Southern France landings had a common feeling:

"We are glad we got here in time."

Disappointment swept through the entire unit shortly before arriving on learning that a French armored division had entered combat in Normandy. These Frenchmen had been promised long ago they would constitute the first French fighting unit to return to their homeland.

But from the divisional general on down, they expressed satisfaction that they were the first to disembark in France to face the enemy.

"We are glad of the Allied assaults," one Lieutenant declared "But we want the liberation to be our own effort at least in part.

"We want to even our scores with the Germans for the defeat of 1940."

Unit Heavily Armored

The French unit which landed here was heavily armored and came ashore dry shod over floating wharfs from an armada of warships and landing craft which stretched to the horizon.

Seabees already had bulldozers at work clearing the beach area and hinterland, where shellfire had overturned barbed-wire obstacles in the mud and left only the burned stumps of trees.

Buildings all along the shore were battered.

A group of 60 German prisoners goosestepped into a stockade at the other side of the road. There were some civilians among them.

mans," a G. I. explained.

"Frenchmen helping the Ger-

French officers stared in amazement and disgust.

The first French civilian the French troops encountered failed to recognize them as such in the gathering gloom. In shorts, he calmly road a bicycle past without turning his head.

But the next was enthusiastic. In a torn, dirty shirt he stood in front of the wreckage of a beachside building and tried to embrace and kiss French soldiers.

The unloading of ships, with the clank and rumble of great, mechanized war machine, continued all night.

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Hungary to Free Jews; Thousands Persecuted

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—The State Department has announced that the United States and Great Britain have accepted the offer of the Hungarian Government for the release of Jews and that Anglo-American authorities will arrange to take care of Hungarian Jews who reach neutral or United Nations territory.

The announcement, made jointly with the British Government in London, said that the International Committee of the Red Cross had transmitted to the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States an offer of the Hungarian Government regarding the emigration and treatment of Jews.

"Because of the desperate plight of the Jews in Hungary and the overwhelming humanitarian considerations involved, the two Governments are informing the Government of Hungary through the International Committee of the Red Cross that, despite the heavy difficulties and responsibilities involved," they will arrange to take care of Jewish refugees from Hungary and see that they find temporary havens of refuge.

Don't Condone Acts

The State Department said "the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States emphasized that in accepting the offer which has been made, they do not in any way condone the action of the Hungarian Government in forcing the emigration of Jews as an alternative to persecution and death."

Notification of these assurances, the Department said, is being given to the governments of neutral countries which are being requested to permit the entry of Jews who reach their frontiers from Hungary.

Mass Suppression

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, Aug. 19—A vivid picture of the nature and extent of anti-Jewish measures in Hungary recently was brought to Switzerland by travelers from Budapest.

One eyewitness describes how the institution of the program against the Jews struck at the very heart of Hungarian society:

"On April 5, when the Jews were forced to wear stars, I saw more stars on the streets than in the skies. People went to church with stars. High churchmen and ordinary priests wore stars. Ministers and government officials wore stars. There has been so much intermarriage that almost everyone has a relative or a friend with a star.

"Persons who knew hardly anything about their Jewish ancestors and long had regarded themselves as Hungarians and Christians wore stars, to the amazement of their friends. The confusion and anguish were unbelievable."

Red Cross Helps

This eyewitness also described the success of the International Red Cross in its efforts to alleviate the situation.

"In the middle of July, deportation of Jews from Budapest ceased. Up to then, they were being deported at a rate of 1,000 daily, quietly so as to avoid disturbance. For these deportations, 1,600 gendarmes from the provinces were being used, as they had had experience in moving out 490,000 provincial Jews who had all departed for a 'destiny unknown.' These gendarmes disappeared about July 13. Now Budapest is still full of yellow stars.

"The Red Cross is doing its best to help, but the problem is tremendous."

Many "Converts"

Other eyewitness reports from Budapest say some Jews have been lining up before numerous church doors in the Hungarian Capital, to receive hasty courses in Christian doctrine, in many cases climaxing in baptism. Such practices represent an attempt on the part of some Jews to escape the worst forms of continuing persecution.

Some Roman Catholic priests are said to have encouraged their parishioners to bring as many Jews as possible to church. A report has been circulating for some time in Budapest that "Christianized" Jews would receive less harsh treatment than "non-Christian" Jews.

The Stockholm Dagens Nyheter reported recently that the intervenion of King Gustav of Sweden had won some success in forcing Hungarians to drop racial persecutions. At least, it was said, the King's action had won permission for baptized Jews to remain in Hungary and thus save their lives, while only interrupting deportations for "non-Christian" Jews.

However, considerable doubt reigns in some neutral circles whether "Chrisitianization" will protect the Jews from the long fingers of Nazi persecution for long.

Hit Both Ways

Moreover, "Christianized" Jews, unless the aid they receive from Christians proves of lasting value, run the danger of falling between two fires, as Jewish community leaders in Hungary give preference to "Jewish" Jews in allotting Palestine emigration certificates over the "apostates."

Under Nazi prodding, Hungarian anti-Semitism grew considerably. According to one source it is now "ten times as strong" as when the last American correspondents left Budpest.

Anti-Semitic agitation has thoroughly plowed the field for German seed in recent years. Not only the Nazi press but even some government papers took a strongly anti-Semitic course.

Pro-Nazi Press

Especially violent has been the press of the Arrow Cross pro-Nazi movement. As a result, anti-Semitism is said to have gained ground among Hungarian workers, who read the press of this party because it is cheap and has a popular and coarse style.

One reliable source told of seeing Hungarians standing on sidewalks criticizing Jews working to clean up ruins caused by Allied bombing.

The forming population has been mainly indifferent to the Jewish question. Unschooled and uninterested in politics or world affairs, Hungary's small farmer has been neither for nor against the Jewish persecutions.

Merchants, small independent hand workers, and the intellectuals appear to have been indifferent or in favor of deportations.

Only a small percentage of the Hungarians apparently have strongly condemned the deportations and anti-Semitic measures. However, these opponents could be found in every class and social group. Their oppositional mentality does not seem bound to any class, occupational, or institutional interest, but is merely the reaction of individuals with a strong sense of justice and decency.

Waiting to Leave for Liberated Home

Associated Press

War Victims About to Start on Road to Peace

A Frenchwoman and her children wait in the marketplace of a liberated town in Normandy for a bus which will return them to their home in Cherbourg.

Houston Go-to-School Drive To Stress World Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas—In response to a suggestion of John W. Studebaker, National Commissioner of Education, Houston school officials are planning an intensive "Go-to-School" campaign which will emphasize education for a better understanding of coming international problems and responsibilities.

The Houston program will include a series of addresses before service clubs and civic organizations by boys and girls who have distinguished themselves in public-speaking classes of senior high schools.

"We strongly urge all young people to return to school this year," Dr. E. E. Oberholtzer, Superintendent of Schools, said. "Young men who are waiting to enter the armed services should continue in school until they are actually called."

For youths of school age who feel it is their patriotic duty to continue in their war jobs and for those who for economic reasons should not quit their present positions, the Houston schools offer night classes at one of the senior high schools situated in the business district and at another school not far from downtown where vocational classes will be available.

Records show that the largest number of students in the history of Houston schools is attending summer classes.

"Many of them are making up study requirements not fully met while they were working part time during the long semester," one official said. "Others are preparing themselves to hold part-time jobs next semester or to hurry graduation so they may speed the time when they can get into new jobs."

There were 4,279 fewer students in Houston high schools during the year from March, 1943. This decrease, it was explained, was due partially to a gap in high-school classes brought about by the recently-instituted 12-year program, and to students leaving school to join the armed forces or to take war jobs.

Britain Should Give Bermuda To U. S., McKellar Declares

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP)—Senator McKellar (D) of Tennessee told the Senate today that "in two great wars we have been more than generous to Great Britain," adding that England should grant to the United States permanent possession of Bermuda and the West Indian islands it now controls.

In the case of Japanese-mandated islands in the Pacific, Senator McKellar declared "we are entitled to them under the rules of war."

Author of a resolution to put the Senate on record as favoring United States acquisition of island outposts for future protection, Senator McKellar said:

"Perhaps the most difficult islands to obtain would be the islands of Bermuda. They stand out as our principal point of defense in the event of an attack by any European nation. We should have those islands by all means."

"I believe," he added, "that Great Britain ought to be considerate enough to the interests of our country to yield these islands to us."

The West Indian islands, he said, "are small and not very valuable, and I am convinced that if we made a demand on Great Britain for these islands in a general settlement that she would not hesitate at all in delivering them to us. In two great wars we have been more than generous to Great Britain."

French possessions in the Caribbean area, he said, should be taken because "France owes us an enormous sum from the last World War and . . . she has not paid us, and in this war deserted us."

Asserting he was delighted with President Roosevelt's statement that the Allies would occupy Japan and Germany and that "he feels the way he does about some of the islands in the Pacific," Senator McKellar added that he introduced his resolution without consulting the Chief Executive.

"I have never talked to President Roosevelt about the matter," he said.

Mass Sedition Trial Halted for Vacations

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—The mass sedition conspiracy trial in Federal District Court was recessed yesterday until Sept. 5 to give jurors, attorneys and the 26 defendants a vacation in which to attend to private affairs. The trial has been in progress since April 16.

Legion Plans For Postwar Announced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 19—An 11-point postwar program is outlined in a preliminary report of the American Legion Commission on Postwar America made public today by its chairman, Col. Louis Johnson of Clarksburg, W. Va., a past National Commander and former Assistant Secretary of War.

Chairman Johnson said the report constituted an advance expression prior to the presentation to the National Executive Committee in Chicago, Ill., on Sept. 17 and to the 26th National Convention there, Sept. 18, 19, and 20, of the Commission's more comprehensive postwar planning.

The Commission's postwar program proposes:

1. A complete and conclusive victory as the first prerequisite of an enduring peace and a sound and expanding national economy.
2. Employment fostered by a system of free enterprise embodying the greatest encouragement to individual initiative and to every sort of sound business leadership along with an effective implementation of a national program of fair and impartial treatment for both management and labor.
3. Prompt settlement of terminated war contracts by procedures substantially in accord with those recommended in the Baruch-Hancock report.
4. Disposal of surplus war materials and properties in accordance with the principles set forth in the Baruch-Hancock report.
5. As rapid abandonment of wartime controls over commodities, materials, prices and wages, as is safe to the national economy.
6. Revision of Federal taxation to maintain a high level of business activity so there will be encouragement for the employment of venture capital in risk enterprises.
7. Availability of bank credits to qualified returning soldiers and sailors and without Federal guarantees or participations to industrial firms trying to resume the production of civilian goods, in order that growth of small businesses may be encouraged.
8. Retention by the United States of such island outposts and bases as are essential to national security.
9. Prosperous agriculture through an effective and efficient soil, water and forest conservation program, vigorous development of home and foreign markets and of new uses for agricultural products.
10. Immediate enactment of a peacetime universal military training act in order that the nation may remain at peace and may preserve its democratic way of life, that its manhood may learn the value of national unity through the spirit and practice of national service, and that its moral and physical well-being be developed.
11. Further development of world teamwork through the present principles of American foreign policies.

Communist Forces in China Make Most of Limited Arms

By Guenther Stein

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

YENAN, China, Aug. 1. Delayed—The war in China may seem less spectacular today than the fast-moving invasion fronts in France, but persistently the Chinese carry on their own type of warfare against the enemy, making the most of the limited weapons which they possess.

Here at Communist Headquarters, communiqués tell of recent military activity by Communist-led armies around three of China's most important occupied cities.

Regular units attacked the newly built Japanese air field at Nanking, China's Capital.

Two hundred forced laborers were liberated and 110 of them immediately joined the Communist troops.

Through Training

A whole regiment, composed of Shanghai industrial workers who escaped to join the Communist Army already are in action after thorough training.

The very suburbs of Tientsin were invaded by several Communist detachments in connection with a campaign to protect the peasants during the harvest which Japanese and their puppets were attempting to take by military force.

This warfare for supplies now is of extreme importance because of increasing Japanese supply difficulties. Communists have been especially active in this phase of the battle, at the same time destroying great numbers of enemy strong points and puppet troops.

In fact, enemy losses and desertions in North and Central China have been so considerable during the last few months that it is expected the Japanese will have to reinforce the strength of their own troops in the occupied areas in the coming months.

Steady weakening of the puppet troops means permanent loss to Japanese positions, as a whole, because it is the practice of Communist regulars and guerrillas to destroy strong points, blockhouses and defense trenches which form the Japanese network of fortifications.

At the same time the Communists have been meeting with steadily increasing success in encouraging the peasantry to refuse to work for the puppet authorities. The Japanese normally depend upon the peasants for their fortification work.

Close to Tsing-tao in Shantung Province, Communist forces have launched attacks on a 30-mile front, liberating more than 100 villages with 70,000 inhabitants.

Americans Safe In Ship Burning

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—The State Department said last night it had received word that the Argentine vessel Rio de la Plata burned at Acupulco, Mexico, and that all American citizens on board are reported safe.

The Department said it was understood, however, that these United States citizens had lost all their personal effects and money, and are being transported to Mexico City.

Efforts are being made to obtain their names and the addresses of their relatives.

Friends or relatives desiring to remit money to these citizens may do so in care of the United States Embassy at Mexico City, the Department said.

The Argentine Embassy said Alberto Palacio Costa, Argentine Ambassador to Mexico, was aboard en route home but no word had been received of him.

Hitler Names 'People's Court'; Accused Never Have Counsel

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 19—What is the Volksgericht or German People's Court which sentenced eight high-ranking Army officers to be hanged this week for the conspiracy against Hitler and which probably will try many more?

It is a People's Court only because its sentences are made known to the people after execution of the accused.

Capital punishment is almost the only sentence passed by the People's Court since only cases of sedition and high treason come before it, and Hitler long ago decreed the supreme penalty for such offenses.

The People's Court, now nearly 10 years old, supplanted the German Supreme Court for the purpose of "giving expression to justice according to Hitler's will."

Due Publicity Promised

When this Court was instituted Franz Guertner, then Minister of Justice, declared the accused could rely upon adequate means of defense and that due publicity would be given to the trials.

But the Nazis learned a lesson from the notorious Reichstag fire trial and since the People's Court was established no defending counsel has been forthcoming to aid the accused.

The President of this Court is Dr. Roland Freissler, fanatical Nazi, and one of Hitler's oldest friends. As a young lawyer in Darmstadt, long before 1933, he had prepared lists of non-Aryan lawyers to be expelled from any Nazi Chamber of Justice.

Dr. Freissler, it was assumed in Berlin before 1939, played a leading role in planning the Reichstag fire of Feb. 28, 1933. Together with the President are five jurors nominated by Hitler to serve a period of five years, three of them laymen as "representatives of the German people," and the other two having legal status.

Bomb Incident Obscure

Meanwhile, it is now clear that the Hitler-Himmler Nazi clique is determined to lose little time in removing all German officers they consider dangerous opponents and possible advocates of early peace with the Allies as the only means of saving Germany from complete catastrophe.

That explains the hanging of Field Marshal Erwin von Witzleben and seven other high-ranking German officers following their condemnation by the People's Court.

A published report of proceedings in the People's Court adds little to knowledge of the background of the mysterious Hitler bomb incident.

The evidence naturally sustains 100 per cent the thesis advanced in Dr. Joseph Goebbels' earlier broadcast, particularly that the Generals had prepared a plan for "Hitler and certain Nazis like Himmler, but that this was defeated through the vigilance of the would-be victims."

Report Carefully Drawn

The report is obviously a concocted version drawn up before the issue had been carefully toothcoombed by the German Ministry of Propaganda for any ambiguities.

The German public's reaction will be cynical, since they long have known what to expect from the People's Court. But this won't concern the leaders overmuch, since the impression they wish to convey is simply that the Generals have been hanged and there is rope enough for any others who dare oppose the opinions of the inner Nazi clique.

The Hitler-Himmler combination is also pursuing any German civilians likely to be considered suitable persons with whom the Allies might make peace.

Wide Range of Enemies

This accounts for the offer of a reward of 1,000,000 marks for the arrest of Karl Gördeler, former Lord Mayor of Leipzig and one-time Price Commissioner in Germany. Dr. Gördeler is alleged to have been also an accomplice marked out by his friends to succeed Hitler as Reich Chancellor.

In fact, all of the old regime who have not assimilated themselves to the so-called people's revolution are considered as enemies by the Nazi leaders today.

"Let us no longer try to convince, persuade, win over, and enlighten where human character can't be changed," one newspaper in the Ruhr recently wrote.

It added: "In future no simulated profession of faith will open the door to leading positions in the Army or State to these elements. Hitler could go to sleep in any German worker's home and be safer there than anywhere else, but beware of castles."

Trailer-Town Girls Glow at 'Camp Fire'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 19—Many "trailer-town" children have been among the youthful population whose needs were served by Camp Fire Girls last year, according to the organization's annual report. The growth of war-industrialized communities, moving new families to new neighborhoods, presented problems in housing and recreation, and this was where Camp Fire fitted into the picture.

A vigorous campaign for recruitment of leaders to carry on work with underprivileged and minority groups was one of the important activities for the year. That Camp Fire has taken the emergency situation in its stride, seeking to bring the same goals and privileges within reach of all, is indicated in a statement by Miss Martha F. Allen, National Executive of the movement, who said:

"With democracy one of the basic ideals of the Camp Fire Girls program, we feel it is against our teachings to refer to Camp Fire Girls organized in certain areas and under certain auspices as, for instance, Negro Camp Fire, [Roman] Catholic Camp Fire, or Trailer-Town Camp Fire. We give all Camp Fire girls the same program, which is one based on varying age and other interest levels among children. Our experience in recent organization of Camp Fire among children of minority racial, social, and religious groups has proven to us that the regular Camp Fire program under trained leadership is the most valuable we can offer."

Phillips Resigns As Political Adviser

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—The resignation of William Phillips sa political advisor to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower was announced by Secretary of State Cordell Hull. It will take effect in September.

Mr. Phillips, who holds the position of personal representative of President Roosevelt to the Indian Government, was made political adviser to General Eisenhower about a year ago. Mr. Hull said that for several months Mr. Phillips has been considering leaving his present duties at Supreme Headquarters and returning to the United States for urgent family reasons.

Mr. Hull recalled that Mr. Phillips originally expected to remain in London only during the period of planning for military operations on the Continent, "but his service has been so effective that he consented to stay on at the insistent request of both the State Department and General Eisenhower."

Rights Measure Opposed

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—Miss Frieda Miller, sworn in this week as head of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, declared her opposition to a proposed equal rights amendment on the grounds it would destroy such protective legislation for women as "maternity and alimony laws."

Army Aids Job Return

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 19

The Army has prepared cards to help discharged veterans get their old jobs back, and hopes that no employer will take the cards as invitations to write letters.

The former employer of every man who left a job to enter the Army will receive one of the cards, containing the man's name, date of discharge and date of birth—the last to avoid confusion between persons of the same name.

In addition, the Army announced yesterday, the card contains a paragraph informing the employer that its object is to help the veteran return to civilian employment, that the veteran himself has complete data about his military service, and that "it is therefore urged that no correspondence be entered into with the commanding officer of the separation center."

"If correspondence is unavoidable," the card concludes, "it should be addressed to the Adjutant General, War Department, Washington, D. C."

The card was suggested, the Army said, by representatives of several manufacturing companies.

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The Home Forum

A Strong Deliverer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A BRITISH soldier found himself interned in a northern European country. As his country was not at war with this nation, he was allowed freedom of activity in a village of its wooded interior. He became quite satisfied with the quiet life of the small town, but thought that he ought not to succumb to a false sense of peace. Writing to a friend at home, he requested some thoughts on spiritual guidance so that he might become more clearly aware of divine direction. In response, the friend told him to trust in God, who at the right time would gently lift him out.

Soon an opportunity was presented for him to teach in an English school in a coast town of the country in which he was interned. This offered variety and an opportunity to be of service to others. It was not long, however, before the country was invaded. One of his coworkers was accused of being a spy, and the men were placed in a concentration camp. The British soldier, being a student of Christian Science, sent a cable to a friend at home, asking for Christian Science treatment. Shortly afterward, without any explanation, he was removed from this camp and taken to another in a neutral country. From there he was transferred to a position in the diplomatic offices of his own country, and subsequently became a naval officer. His reliance on God had wrought his release.

* * *

We read in the Bible (Psalms 18:46), "The Lord liveth; and blessed be my rock; and let the God of my salvation be exalted" and (*ibid.*, 48), "He delivereth me from mine enemies: yea, thou liftest me above those that rise up against me: thou hast delivered me from the violent man." The soldier's steadfast realization of the basic truth so clearly explained in Christian Science, that is, the allness of God and the nothingness of matter and of every material obstruction, brought him his freedom. His faith and firm spiritual understanding that man, as God's child, could never stray beyond the omnipresence of the all-inclusive Mind assured him of a successful result in every step taken. He could feel the sustaining arm of God about him even when he seemed to be surrounded by a formidable enemy, and in the conflict of battle.

* * *

Jesus of Nazareth, on whose words and works the teachings of Christian Science are based, betrayed by one of his twelve disciples, surrounded by armed hostility, was able to say to his would-be defender (John 18:11), "Put up thy sword into the sheath: the cup which my Father hath given me, shall I not drink it?" Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in her beautiful poem, "Satisfied" (Poems, p. 79):

Love looseth thee, and lifteth me,
Ayont hate's thrall:
There Life is light, and wisdom might,
And God is All.

The way of divine Love is not harsh, onerous, or cruel. Thought filled with love for God and man is lifted above the din and discord of mortal mind's tempestuous picture. Whatever presents itself as an enemy with ability to destroy or deceive is defeated by the spiritual concept of the real man, whom God has made. Scientific impersonalization of thought opens the way for the divine idea which guides into peaceful paths and safe harbors.

Mrs. Eddy writes in "The People's Idea of God" (p. 2): "Proportionately as the people's belief of God, in every age, has been dematerialized and unfinited has their Deity become good; no longer a personal tyrant or a molten image, but the divine Life, Truth, and Love,—Life without beginning or ending, Truth without a lapse or error, and Love universal, infinite, eternal."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

Literary Labourers

ALL THOSE I THINK who have lived as literary men,—working daily as literary labourers,—will agree with me that three hours a day will produce as much as a man ought to write. But then he should so have trained himself that he shall be able to work continuously during those three hours,—so have tutored his mind that it shall not be necessary for him to sit nibbling his pen, and gazing at the wall before him, till he shall have found the words with which he wants to express his ideas. It had at this time become my custom,—and it still is my custom, though of late I have become a little lenient to myself,—to write with my watch before me, and to require from myself 250 words every quarter of an hour. I have found that the 250 words have been forthcoming as regularly as my watch went. But my three hours were not devoted entirely to writing. I always began my task by reading the work of the day before, an operation which would take me half an hour, and which consisted chiefly in weighing with my ear the sound of the words and phrases. I would strongly recommend this practice to all tyros in writing. That their work should be read after it has been written is a matter of course,—that it should be read twice at least before it goes to the printers, I take to be a matter of course. But by reading what he has last written, just before he recommences his task, the writer will catch the tone and spirit of what he is then saying, and will avoid the fault of seeming to be unlike himself. This division of time allowed me to produce over ten pages of an ordinary novel volume a day, and if kept up through ten months, would have given as its results three novels of three volumes each in the year;—the precise amount which so greatly acerbated the publisher in Paternoster Row, and which must at any rate be felt to be quite as much as the novel-readers of the world can want from the hands of one man.—From the Autobiography of ANTHONY TROLLOPE. (1883.)

By Courtesy of the Detroit (Michigan) Institute of Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTRAIT OF A WOMAN: *A Painting by Frans Hals*

FRANS HALS, the Elder, (1584-1666) was a Dutch portrait painter of Haarlem. His name ranks with that of Rembrandt among the masters of the art of portraiture. Yet he differs from Rembrandt in setting down the likeness swiftly in order to achieve a spontaneous effect. He had not the interest in probing and penetrating, to elicit subtle qualities of character and feeling in his model.

This portrait, in the Detroit Institute of Arts, was painted midway in the career of Hals. The companion, "Portrait of a Man," is now in Budapest.

The Holland of the Fairy-Books

IF ONLY I could tell of our trips to Leyden and Delft—of the pink and green and yellow toy houses beguiling the way with their toy gardens, where childish threads of canals fancy themselves footpaths and go sauntering among the nasturtiums and roses, and drawbridges are a mediæval dream in small, shutting out nothing from next-to-nothing, but just enchanting. And all along the way vivid green canals, and others spread with a red growth just as vivid; and clear ones with houses upside down and blue sky at the bottom, and white ducks stepping in, stately, one by one to spoil the pretty picture with their own.

We delight in this country, with its slim spirits of trees against the china-blue sky; its infinitesimal gardens crowding to the veriest edges of canals and over-full of chrysanthemums, dahlias, marigolds, geraniums, and roses ready to fall in; ivy running all over Mary Arden cottages even to the chimneys; more gardens with dewy, full-blown cabbages in royal purple, like queens and kings on parade; windmills like ghostly clowns turning great handsprings against the far-off blue, across polders gray and misty, with great spaces of light trembling down from the stars. . . .

A bare little steamer lay asleep one day on the Zuider Zee waiting for cargo, its captain and "conductor" and engineer laying their heads visibly together in the little glass house where most of their day is spent. Two young Dutch maidens with large baskets seemed to be our only fellow-travelers. . . .

It was just here that the windmills went mad, thirty-two prancing at a time in more ways than seemed reasonable before our very eyes, one at the end of the canal like a gray seer waving us off. Such great arms painted in lines of black and white and bright blue, with sails of red and yellow, red and green, brown, orange and black, all blown about by the breath of some invisible spirit, for the balmy air had no edge even, no pushing quality. And still they fulfilled their destiny, and ground and ground. . . .

At last we reached Alkmaar. The captain, the conductor, and the engineer in concert deputed a man from below to pilot us; and we set off, in that speechless fashion that makes one furious with the Babel builders, past Dutch houses so little and queer and many-colored that I longed to bring one home for a doll-house. They all had step-gables (corbie-steps), and Dutch babies ran about in funny caps, and all the shop windows were full of gingerbread men; so I knew it was just a fairy-book, and somebody had set me in it *unbeknownst*. . . .

We came home quite commonplacely by train. One sun-bright window cheered me out of the dark as we drove home. A broad, fair *vrouw*, in lace cap and golden helmet, was pouring tea from a sparkling heirloom that might have come all the way down from William the Silent. Truly, as I looked up to that shining second floor, I thought her out of doors till I caught a glimpse of the window frame.

All that night I dreamed of windmills small and great setting out to sea, with a strong following wind.—From "Maddalena's Day, and Other Sketches," by LAURA WOLCOTT. (New Haven: Yale University Press.)

Two Tickets to London, Please

WHEN MY FRIEND Simpson called on me in London, only a few weeks after he had had to bale out somewhere over central Europe, I was not in the least surprised. I knew how early in his career he had taken his first lesson in escaping.

It was at the beginning of one summer term that he and his twin brother arrived at the small preparatory school, where I was a boarder. They were not long out of the nursery and it was their first time away from home; but they at once dropped their first names and became to each other and to everyone else Simpson 1 and Simpson 2. So that they should not be separated, they were given a small dormitory with only two beds in it on the ground floor. And that night, overcome by the journey and the excitement, they soon fell asleep.

* * *

Early next morning, Simpson 2 awoke. He lay for a while contemplating the world, then he grunted quietly. From the other bed there was silence. After a few minutes, he tried again and this time received an answering grunt. He knew his brother was awake, too.

"Simpson 1," he whispered, "I think I'd like to go home."

"All right," came the answer, and in a moment both boys were out of bed. There was never need of much debate between the brothers; they understood each other perfectly. Quickly and quietly they washed, cleaned their teeth, dressed, and brushed their hair. Their bags had been taken to the box-room, so they could not pack anything; but they each stuffed a brush and comb into one jacket pocket and a Bible into the other. Then they folded up their pajamas and put them on their pillows, turned down their beds, and slipped into the corridor.

Near the side-door, they came to the cap and coat racks. They had taken a fancy to their new school caps, with the bright mauve and white rings; so, unwilling to give these up, they crammed them down over their eyes and crept out of the door into the road.

* * *

There was no difficulty in finding the railway-station. The school stood on a hill and, although there were one or two turns in the road, the railway was in sight most of the time. The twins made no delay, except once when Simpson 1, who was keen on butterflies, stopped to identify a specimen, which he saw fluttering about between the brilliant lilac and laburnum blossom which clustered along the roadside.

At the station, they found that the booking-clerk had just raised his shutter.

"Two tickets to London, please," said Simpson 1.

"Halves, I suppose," said the man.

"Wholes," said Simpson firmly. The boys had never traveled on their own before, and they were not going to be fobbed off with anything second-rate or incomplete.

At this moment the station-master, who had been watching, intervened.

"What are you going to do, when you reach London?" he asked.

"Our mother will meet us," said Simpson 2. He had complete confidence in his mother being wherever she was needed.

"Then perhaps she'll get you your tickets at that end," said the station-master. "Anyway, there isn't a London train for half-an-hour, so don't bother about them yet."

* * *

The station-master had noticed the boys' school caps, which were well-known in that town, so he now went to his office and rang up the school. He got through to the headmaster and inquired if it was all right for two of his boys to be going to London and he described the twins.

"No, it isn't all right," said the headmaster. "Just keep an eye on them and I'll be down immediately."

He rapidly dressed, went along to the twins' room to make sure it was they, and then started for the station. His quick glance into the room had shown him the tidiness of everything, the folded pajamas, the beds turned down. Obviously, the twins were not desperate characters.

Meanwhile, the station-master went out to the twins again and, as soon as he saw the headmaster in the distance, he remarked that he thought the twins had better take a walk in the road, as he saw their headmaster coming. The twins saw the approaching figure, too, and took the station-master's advice; it would be best not to be caught in the station.

"We'll have to try again tomorrow," whispered Simpson 1.

* * *

They walked up the road toward the headmaster and, when they got close, he hailed them.

"Hello, boys," he said. "Taking an early walk? You'll be late for breakfast, unless you come back with me now. Wait just a moment, while I have a word with the station-master about something."

He went in and thanked the station-master; then he came out and walked back to the school with the boys.

* * *

During the day, the twins began to appreciate the school. They had not really been unhappy that morning, but had just felt strange. As they passed the headmaster's study on their way to bed in the evening, he called them in.

"How do you like being here?" he asked.

The twins exchanged a glance, then answered together: "Very much, thank you, sir." But it was not so much the words that convinced the headmaster, as the look of complete agreement and satisfaction that had passed between the boys. He knew there would be no need of precautions against a second attempt at escape.

"What did you bring away in your pocket this time?" I asked Simpson 1.

He smiled slightly. "Well, not a brush and comb," he answered.

P. J. H. H.

Morning-Glory

This was a morning-glory kind of day.
The dawn unbudded from a pearly gray
To unwinking, flawless blue, at seven;
And yet, at just a little past eleven,
The edges of the morning, one by one,
Curled up and closed against the brilliant sun.
All afternoon the sky hung overcast,
Like a blossom when its prime is past,
And from the stem of evening clouds dropped down
Like faded purple petals on the town.

Now let us dream through the midsummer night
That, as tomorrow's sun will bring to light
In gardens everywhere, fresh-blooming flowers,
We may relive this morning's magic hours.

BARBARA OVERTON

Een krachtige Verlosser

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over de Christelijke Wetenschap

EEN Engelsche soldaat werd eens in een der noordelijke landen van Europa geïnterneerd. Daar zijn land niet met die natie in oorlog was, werd hem in een der dorpen van het boschrijke binnenland volkomen vrijheid van beweging gelaten. Langzamerhand gevoelde hij zich tamelijk tevreden met het rustige leven van dat plaatsje; toch bleef de gedachte hem bij, dat hij zich niet dermate aan een bedrieglijk gevoel van vrede behoorde over te geven. Hij schreef daarom aan een vriend in zijn eigen woonplaats en vroeg hem om eenige gedachten over geestelijke leiding, opdat hij zich het goddelijk bestuur duidelijker bewust zou mogen worden. In zijn antwoord raadde zijn vriend hem aan zich geheel op God te verlaten, daar Hij hem op 't rechte oogenblik met liefdevolle hand bevrijden zou.

Kort daarop werd hem de gelegenheid geboden in een Engelsche school in een der kuststeden van dat land onderwijs te geven. Dit schonk hem eenige afwisseling en de mogelijkheid anderen van dienst te kunnen zijn. Niet lang daarna werd dat land echter door den vijand binnengevallen. Een van zijn medewerkers werd van spionneeren verdacht en als gevolg werden de mannen naar een concentratiekamp gezonden. De Engelsche soldaat, die een beoefenaar van de Christelijke Wetenschap was, zond toen een telegram naar een vriend in zijn woonplaats en vroeg hem om hulp in de Christelijke Wetenschap. Zonder eenigen naderen uitleg werd hij toen al heel spoedig naar een interneeringskamp in een neutraal land overgeplaatst en aldaar bij het consulaat van zijn eigen land in een diplomatieke betrekking aangesteld; vervolgens werd hij als officier bij de vloot ingelijfd. Aldus had zijn vertrouwen op God zijn bevrijding bewerkt.

In den Bijbel (Psalm 18:47, 49) lezen wij: „De Heere leeft, en geloofd zij mijn rotssteen, en verhoogd zij de God mijns heils; die mij uithelpt van mijne vijanden; ja Gij verhoogt mij boven degenen die tegen mij opstaan, Gij redt mij van den man des gewelds." Zoo was ook hij zich standvastig bewust gebleven van de fundamenteele waarheid, die zoo duidelijk in de Christelijke Wetenschap wordt uiteengezet, nl. de alheid van God en de nietsheid van de stof en van iedere stoffelijke hinderpaal, en hierdoor had hij zijn vrijheid herkregen. Verder gaven zijn onwankelbaar geloof in God en zijn geestelijk inzicht, dat de mensch als het kind Gods nimmer buiten de alomtegenwoordigheid van het allesomvattend Gemoed kon geraken, hem de zekerheid, dat iedere volgende stap ook tot een goed resultaat zou leiden. Hij gevoelde dan ook den steun van Gods arm rondom zich, zelfs toen hij, in het heetst van het gevecht, door een overweldigenden vijand omringd scheen.

Toen Jezus van Nazareth, op wiens woorden en werken de leer der Christelijke Wetenschap is gegrond, door een der twaalf discipelen verraden en bijgevolg omringd werd door een gewapende, vijandige macht, was hij toch in staat tot zijn zichzelf opgeworpen verdediger te zeggen: „Steek uw zwaard in de scheede. De drinkbeker dien mij de Vader gegeven heeft, zal ik dien niet drinken?" (Joh. 18:11). Mary Baker Eddy, de Ontdekster en Grondlegster der Christelijke Wetenschap, schrijft in haar mooi gedicht „Voldaan" (Gedichten, blz. 79):

Maakt Liefde u vrij, zij heft ook mij
Bov'n haat en val:
Daar Leven is kracht, en wijsheid macht,
En God ons Al.

De weg der goddelijke Liefde is geen harde, lastige of wreede weg. De gedachte, die van liefde voor God en den mensch is vervuld, is boven het geraas en de disharmonie der stormachtige voorstellingen van het sterfelijk gemoed verheven. Wat zich ook als een vijand möge voordoen, schoon toegerust met het vermogen om te vernietigen of te misleiden—het wordt overwonnen door het geestelijk begrip van den werkelijken mensch, die door God is geschapen. Als men op wetenschappelijke wijze zijn gedachte van alle persoonlijkheid ontdoet, opent men de deur voor de goddelijke idee, die ons op den weg des vredes en naar een veilige haven voert.

Mrs. Eddy schrijft in *The People's Idea of God* (blz. 2): „Naarmate van eeuw tot eeuw het geloof van een volk in zijn God minder stoffelijk en eindig werd, zag het zijn Godheid als een goed God en niet langer als een persoonlijken tiran of een gegoten beeld, maar als het goddelijk Leven, de goddelijke Waarheid en Liefde—als het Leven, dat zonder begin of einde is, als de Waarheid, zonder misslag of dwaling en als de Liefde, die universeel, oneindig en eeuwig is."

Men wende zich schriftelijk voor inlichtingen aangaande literatuur van de Christelijke Wetenschap (in de Nederlandsche taal uitgegeven) tot: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Fit to Be Free

I HAVE ALWAYS liked the inscription on the medal which the workmen of France, by one-cent subscriptions, caused to be struck after his death: "Abraham Lincoln, the honest man. Waged war. Abolished slavery. Twice elected President without veiling the face of Liberty." This was an achievement new to the world: that a man and a party, armed with an authority so unquestioned and so stupendous, in the very current of a vast war, should have submitted themselves so rigidly to the law—and never have dreamed there was anything meritorious about it. Then, if never before, we proved we were as fit to be free as the men who achieved our freedom.—From "Addresses of John Hay." (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Needles of the Pine

In the high and sudden wind
the air is filled with these slender barbs—
the green and whirling points of them
dancing on the swift currents.

D. S.

Accurate Sea Charts of the Ancients

IN ROMAN TIMES the sailors of the Empire had books called *peripli* which were collections of sailing directions, giving them instructions for following the coast from one port to another and information about anchorages and currents. Without the compass, and with only the sun and stars to guide them, these early sailors did not venture far from land except when they had to. The first *periplus* appeared about the time of Alexander the Great, and described the whole circuit of the Mediterranean. These *peripli* developed into the portolan books that were used in the early Middle Ages. . . .

The earliest of the portolan charts, as they were called, that exists to-day is dated 1311, and from that date they became more and more frequent. Before 1500 they did not bear upon them the lines of latitude and longitude, and they were never constructed upon a projection, but were the result of careful measurement, and were so accurate that it is not until comparatively recent times that they were at last improved upon. Whereas in many sixteenth-century maps the error in the length of the Mediterranean is nearly 20°, in the charts it seldom exceeds 1°. These charts, built out of the experience, century after century, of sea-captains, seamen, and map-makers, are all different, and yet all are made on a common plan, and all, as far as we can see, with a common ancestor, for they show a strong sense of tradition. They show the Mediterranean, with varying amounts of the Atlantic and West African coasts, usually as far as Cape Finisterre in the north and Cape Bojador in the south, while in the east are shown the Black Sea and part of the Red Sea.—From "Maps," by ALEXANDER D'AGAPEYEFF and E. C. R. HADFIELD. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

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The answer to these questions, Christian Science shows, is an unqualified Yes. The words of the Founder of Christianity, "Ask, and ye shall receive"—words which bore no hint of an exception—are revealed in this teaching as a statement of pure Science.

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Obstacles to Immigrant Opportunities in South America Weighed

Economic Factors Stand In Way of Rapid Growth

Many political problems also must be solved before the masses will move into countries—Technical skills and wise government policies needed to master geographical limitations.

Uncensored South America

Thirty-eighth Article in a Series

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Correspondent on Latin-American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

WRITTEN AS FROM PUNTA ARENAS, Chile—This is an unusual vantage point, midway in Magellan's Straits, for asking a question about South America that is uppermost with many people: How many more inhabitants could South America support, and how many of these will be admitted as immigrants from abroad?

From the southernmost point of our trip, we shall ask this question of this and each region previously visited.

Unless new resources are found, and new industries built around them, neither Argentina nor Chile can absorb many new settlers in any of the lands from Cape Horn north to the most southerly line usually reached by tourists, the justly-famed lake district between Puerto Varas, Chile, and Bariloche in Argentina.

Chile is hopefully exploring for oil here.

Sheep Country

This is sheep country, and the average of men needed on sheep ranches runs about 50 men to 100,000 sheep. That helps explain why there are only some 150,000 people, at the most, living south of Bahia Blanca near the southern tip of Argentina's Buenos Aires Province.

A standard South American joke is that if Argentina had as many human inhabitants as it has animals in its herds, the country would be almost as important as some excessively proud Argentines think it is already!

With only 13,000,000 people, Argentina has 31,500,000 beef cattle, 50,900,000 sheep, 8,260,000 horses, 5,700,000 hogs, and 4,760,000 goats. The animal total comes to 101,120,000—a sizable populace if it could be matched head for head by taxpaying citizens.

Chile in its southern sheep lands has the same kind of relationship between human and animal populations.

Before moving north in search of potential homes for new immigrants, we ought to take a closer look at this most distant part of South America. We have come 5,000 miles overland from north Brazil to reach it, as the crow flies, and nothing so direct as a crow has been among our means of transportation.

Area Described

Punta Arenas lies almost midway in the Straits of Magellan. It is 130 miles from the Atlantic, and 190 from the Pacific. Southward extend islands and channels where the main scenic features are glaciers dropping into deep fjords, and the typical occupation of the people is sheep-ranching.

The last move in this trip before turning homeward is to take us north from Punta Arenas into the heart of Chile's southern mountains. There, on the Estancia Paine, we see not only one of the world's most inspiring single mountain temples, but we see why these lands are nearly empty and probably will remain so indefinitely.

The first step toward Paine, an English name in honor of the explorer and pronounced "Pie-nee" by the Chileans, is via bus. Early one morning we are methodically packed in for the long run to Puerto Natales.

At first there is no sign of mountains. Punta Arenas on a clear day catches views of a few distant peaks, but is itself in low and rolling open land.

About halfway to Natales the trees of once-magnificent forests remain in sufficient numbers to hint what a land luxuriated here before fire and axes laid it low.

There are pleasant resort hotels of modest type, where Chileans who have come from Santiago by rail and boat are riding, hiking, and just vacationing.

As we near Natales the first snowy ranges come into view. They hem in a deep fjord. The city lies on the near shore, commanding a Norwegian-type view of steep mountains where glaciers, not seen from here, chill the water.

Puerto Natales is a city built almost entirely of sheet-metal exteriors to keep out the wind, and so has the color of weathered tin.

So far the trip is by public bus. To go farther requires special arrangements with the owners or manager of the Estancia Paine. It was my good fortune to meet Señor Rodolfo Santucci C., General Manager, who had been in Punta Arenas with his family on one of his infrequent business trips.

Boards Steam Launch

From Puerto Natales I rode on a small truck of the estancia to The Peninsula, first outpost of Paine's domains. The Santuccis arrived later that night.

Next morning we boarded a steam launch for the long run through bays and windy straits of Lago del Toro, or Lake of the Bull.

As we began to round the last ridge that slopes steeply into waters of deep crystalline blue, another realm burst partly into sight and expanded until it filled the horizon on our starboard bow. It was the Cordillera Paine.

Rising 8,760 feet from nearly sea level, Paine lifts its central massif above glaciers, lakes, and rivers that tumble in opalescent white spray. Then towers rise with sculptured simplicity of a cream-colored stone that has been eroded in deep canyons by glaciers still clinging and carving them aloft.

Magnificent Scenery

Capping the towers as they narrow at the top with grace equal to the statuesque lines of a Sequoia trunk, are black crowns. The strata from which they alone remain once sloped in such a way that now the vivid accents and strokes of this basaltic brush add glory to Paine as Greek architects did by judicious use of black marble.

Paine suits supremely my taste in mountains. All that this visit to the Santuccis meant to me in their home set among valleys and peaks leading down to the Pacific coastal fjords and channels, must be told sometime by itself with more detail.

One of the estancia riders injected the human problem into such magnificence of scenery when he waved a hand and said as he jogged along the trail: "Long ago we have tired of all this."

Less Habited Region

Sheep started up before us. Otherwise the sound of our horses gave the only sign of habitation.

Out on the lower mountain pastures another day I was struck by the herding methods. Two men and their dogs were rounding up sheep from distances so far apart that the men's shouts came through as whispers.

Since two men could cover that area, it was obvious this windswept land could not support new thousands unless and until drastic changes of basic economy occur.

After I had ridden out from Paine and sailed from Punta Arenas for the six-day voyage through coastal passages to Puerto Montt, an even less habited region appeared.

Mussel Industry

We rounded the southernmost point of the continental mainland and soon were drenched in a cold, misty rain. For three days the sun hardly broke through. Islands we passed shone vivid green through the murk.

Waterfalls and cascades too numerous to name traced their foaming white threads down to the narrow gray passages.

These island-mountains are solid rock with hardly a layer of soil anywhere on them. They are lumpy, as though mud had been shoved before giant bull-dozers and then congealed.

The lush green is deceptive. That small valley we pass is not a pocket of soil, but a bed of moss more than a foot thick.

Midway in the drenched passages we stopped to pick up the product of this region's sole industry—mussels.

Hurriedly rowing toward the ship from a headland where they shelter under a few tents and shanties, the men had diving helmets stowed under thwarts. They go down in diving suits and break the mussels from the rock.

Puerto Montt is the seat of this industry. No serious attempt has been made to maintain more than shelters in the channels. It is too dismal, too lacking in soil and sunshine, for human habitation except to extract such resources as it may offer.

So far that means mussels, a lucrative trade giving employment to a comparative handful of men.

Mineral wealth is not anticipated in this rock formation.

On the fourth day we began to emerge into more cheerful latitudes. By the fifth day we were approaching the pleasant island of Chiloé. Its rounded hills of fertile soil are stitched in a quilt of potato patches.

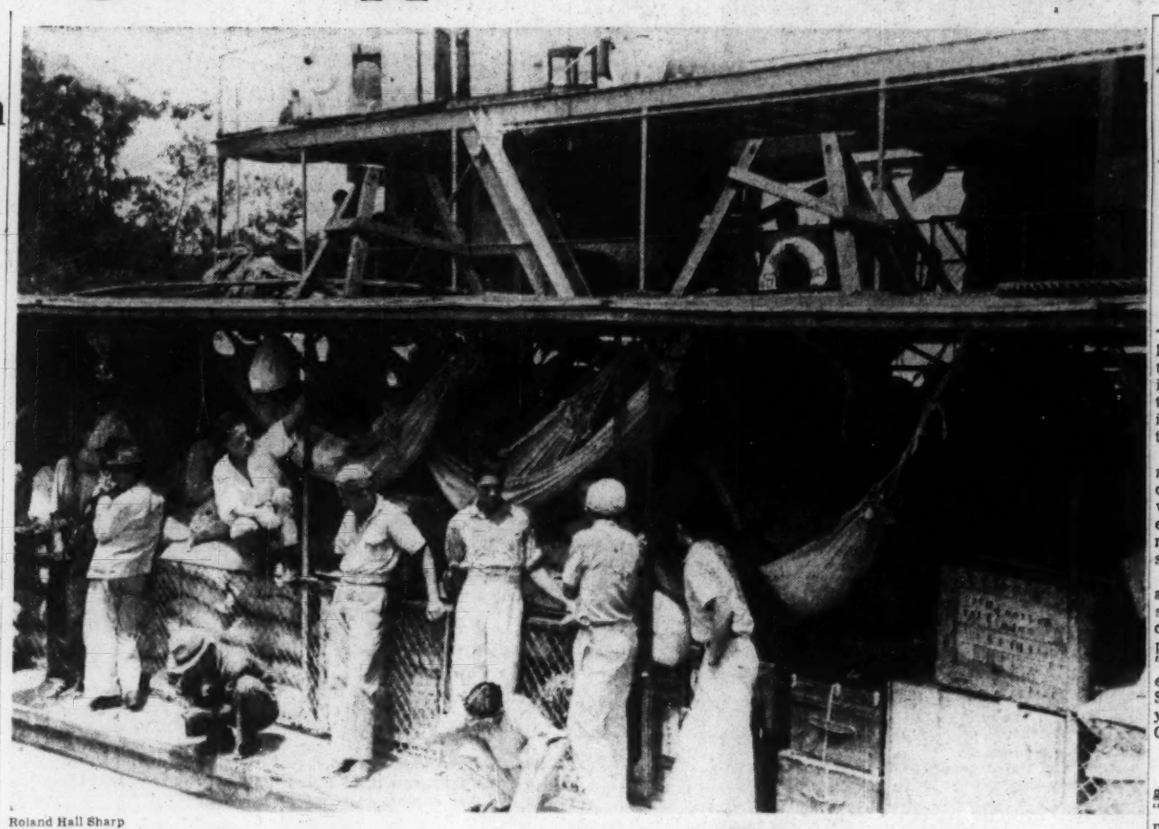
On the mainland, conditions also have improved. Rains diminish, and forests that have marched north on mountain ridges, back from the drenched coast, reach their prime.

Then, north from Puerto Montt with its rail terminus, Chile becomes a land of trees and valleys, mellow brown loam and fruitful fields set among windbreaks of stately poplars. Yet most of Chile consists of arid mountains or deserts. The fertile valleys and the possibilities of increasing population are decidedly restricted.

We already have seen in earlier articles that the Andes, Amazon, São Francisco Valley of Brazil, Matto Grosso, Gran Chaco, and Patagonia do not offer prospects for rapid increases in population.

Those areas cover most of South America.

Undoubtedly many millions more can find homes here, when technical skills as well as wise governmental policies meet and master geographical limitations. There appears no factual basis for talk in terms of hundreds of millions.



Roland Hall Sharp

Immigration: Will New Millions Find Homes in South America After the War?

On this São Francisco River boat in Brazil, several families among the crowded passengers are emigrating from drought areas of the Northeast to seek new homes in the States of Goyáz and Matto Grosso. Such migrations inside Brazil are continuous, as that large country seeks to make the best use of its territory. During the war, immigration from abroad has nearly ceased. After the war, Brazil and other South American countries need more people. The accompanying article explores these questions.

Surplus of Exports For Latin Americans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Aug. 19

For the fourth consecutive year, the other American republics are accumulating a large surplus of exports in trade with the United States.

This is reflected in figures for the first three months of 1944 published by the United States Department of Commerce. According to these figures, the other American republics accumulated an aggregate net balance of approximately $166,000,000 from sale of commodities and goods to the United States compared with a net balance of $79,000,000 in the first quarter of 1943.

This surplus of exports results from increased sales of metals, tropical forest products and other strategic items for industrial use.

At the same time, with improvement of shipping conditions, the United States has increased its imports of sugar, coffee and other products which normally contribute the great bulk of United States imports from Latin America.

Argentine Poetess Casts Nation In Rhythm of Democracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Claremont, Calif.

It has been said that the way to know a country is to know its poets. If this is true, then Maria Rosa Oliver's conviction that democracy runs deep among the people in her native country, Argentina, hopefully balances news reports from there of strong fascistic leanings in the present military dictatorship.

Señorita Oliver, herself a writer and critic, can be called an encourager of poets. As co-editor of the literary magazine Sur (South), published in Buenos Aires, she can also be called an encourager of democracy, since her magazine helps liberal writers to get a hearing throughout Latin-America. Incidentally, she pronounces her name as her people pronounce it, with the accent on the last syllable, which in Spanish rhymes with "fair."

She has been in the United States for two years. Presently she is returning to Buenos Aires. This summer at Claremont Colleges in California, participating in the annual Conference on Hemispheric Relations, she has been showing what are the cultural ties binding the Americas together in their search for freedom.

Democracy in Terms of Freedom

She defines democracy itself in terms of freedom—freedom of expression, freedom of speech, freedom of religion. Democracy means, Senorita Oliver declares, the blending of these three. And it calls for an active pursuit, by the individual, of its ideals.

More and more, it is her conviction, women throughout Latin America are exerting a liberalizing influence in the direction of true democracy. They are taking part in public life. Their thought is finding expression in prose and verse. They are entering the professions.

Spaniards have a proverb, "The woman who knows Latin comes to a bad end." Señorita Oliver points out that many Latin-American women know very much more Latin today, with good results. In Argentina, women are going very effectively into social work. ["But alas!" she exclaims, "they call it charity."] And they are doing most of the elementary school teaching.

As for conditions in Argentina, Señorita Oliver calls attention to the fact that despite them, the people of Buenos Aires have never applauded a film as they applauded newsreel pictures of the Big Three at Teheran. And she says that Yugoslavia's Marshal Tito, certainly a people's hero, has been featured in all the Argentine press.

Great Interest in the U. S.

Among the Argentine people there is an active interest in what is happening in the United States, she says. She finds it in the fact that when her magazine Sur published an issue solely devoted to North American literature last spring, it sold three times its usual number of copies. It was a fascinating issue, with Walt Whitman's virile words on democracy leading off and looking no less sturdy and robust in Spanish than in English.

Señorita Oliver thinks her people probably know more about the United States than North Americans know about Argentina. "Far Away and Long Ago" to the contrary—one of the best word pictures of the pampas, she says; her countrymen do not live in trees. In the cities, they live much as North Americans live, only with a reticence of manner which Señorita Oliver tends to regret and traces to Spanish pride and to Argentina s long period of commercial closeness to England.

This closeness is not lessened, she adds, but is being supplemented by a vivid interest in the United States. This will continue, she is confident, and with it will continue and become more genuine the current flair for South America which she finds on her visit here. Economic ties with Latin America are bound to grow stronger, she believes, and cultural ties, she adds, always follow in the wake of trade affinities.

In reply to questions regarding prospects that all the Americas will become more inter-knit in their practice of democracy, and what is Latin America's contribution to New World civilization, she replied: "A reaffirmation of non-materialistic values."

She sees Hitlerism as representing only a counter-revolution against the evolution of liberalism, with its full democracy, in the thought of mankind. She foresees the victory of a true and complete democracy.

Allies to Put Big Load On French Rails

By Paul Wohl

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The battle of transportation in France is as vital as the military struggle.

Up to the present an important factor in Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's successful operations in North France has been possession of an extensive waterway system inland from the coast. This system has allowed him to push well-supplied and heavily armed spearheads inland from coastal points separated from England by less than a few score of miles of sea.

But the main burden will soon be upon the railroads.

In northeastern France and in the Paris-Rouen area, the railroads have excellent and heavily ballasted roadbeds. Once they are repaired, they can be negotiated easily by powerful American rolling stock which will enable the Allies to use larger and speedier train units than the enemy.

Much Equipment Needed

In World War I, the British had 54,000 freight cars and 1,200 locomotives in France, the Americans 26,000 freight cars and 1,700 locomotives. Three hundred steamers were constantly on their way between British and French ports carrying locomotives, cars, and railway material. Some 70 steamers brought continuously road-building material and equipment for highway transportation.

At present, an even greater number of ships are under way. Specially equipped for rapid unloading under difficult conditions, they will enable the Allies to back up their invasion forces with transportation facilities so superior that Hitler's armies will lose the advantage which they have hitherto enjoyed on land.

The vast fleet of invasion barges which now are carrying tanks and artillery of the heaviest type will soon return with rails, locomotives, cars, trucks, cranes, and other transportation, handling and construction material. Unlike the steamers of World War I these barges will be able to advance far inland on rivers and canals. Almost every one of these waterways is flanked by strategic railroads and highways.

Instead of rebuilding from debarkation points on the coast, Allied engineers will thus be in a position to restore at several points at a time the transportation routes into the interior over which heavily equipped invasion armies can drive in force toward their goals.

Problem For Germans

With the Allies in possession of these routes, the Germans will have to revert more and more to cross country transportation by motor trucks. This will mean a further drain upon their fuel reserves, which are indispensable for mobile defense. The Allies, on the other hand, will be conveniently supplied with liquid fuel shipped inland on the same kind of tanker barges by which Paris used to be supplied before the war.

The same inland water routes which have been a boon to the Germans during their occupation of western Europe, might be their unmaking, now that the invasion in under way.

These waterways in the initial stages serve to compensate for the railroads that have been much crippled by bombing.

Australia Goes to Polls On States' Rigths Issue

Voters to decide upon handing over of certain powers held by states to Commonwealth for five years after war's end—Nonlabor groups see peril of the growth of State Socialism.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, Aug. 19—Australia, from the dusty tablelands of the Northern Territories to the winding streets of Sydney, is keyed up to a whitehot pitch as the country goes to the polls today in one of the most significant elections in Commonwealth history.

All see a clear-cut stake in the referendum balloting which will decide whether the Commonwealth Government is to be given extraordinary powers for the administration of postwar reconstruction plans.

It has been a long time since any electoral issue has stirred up so much popular discussion. The campaign started out on a high plane with the issue simply "Should certain powers at present exercised independently by the States be handed over for five years after the war's end to the Commonwealth?"

Restatement of Issue

Almost immediately nonlabor groups restated the isnue, asking, "Can the Federal Labor Government be trusted to use powers fairly?" They then supplied their own answer by claiming, that "given the powers they are now seeking, Federal Labor will at once implement its program of socialism through industrial conscription."

It is difficult to forecast how today's vote will go. Changes of a "yes" victory were lessened this week by the sudden withdrawal from the campaign of Prime Minister John Curtin and Supply Minister John A. Beasley on medical advice. The campaign in New South Wales and Queensland was to have been climaxed with special platform appearances by Mr. Curtin whose personal prestige always has been regarded as a big factor.

Similarly, Mr. Beasley, fresh from a visit to America, and today acknowledged as one of the soundest members of the Labor team, was regarded as likely to influence votes. His contribution now is limited to radiocasts from his home.

The heat and burden of campaign have fallen almost entirely on federal attorney general, Dr. Herbert V. Evatt.

State Majority Needed

Even if the majority of Australian electors vote "Yes" today, it will not necessarily mean that the 14 powers with which the referendum is concerned will be transferred from the states to the Commonwealth.

To be carried, the referendum must be supported, not only by a majority of electors in Australia, but also by a majority of the states.

Thus, a "Yes" vote in three big states might provide an absolute majority of the total votes cast, but if the other three numerically smaller states each had a "No" majority, the referendum would not be carried.

To be carried, the referendum must be supported by a majority of electors and by four of the six states.

A Difficult Test

Experience has shown that it is not easy to gain an affirmative majority on a referendum issue here. In the 43 years following the federation, there have been nine attempts, involving 22 separate questions, covering alterations of the Constitution. Three alterations have been sanctioned and 19 rejected.

The last referendum was held in 1937 when the Federal Government asked the people for power to control the marketing of primary produce and aviation. The marketing issue was defeated in every state by substantial majorities who objected to Government interference with private business.

There was an over-all majority for the aviation powers sought, but it was carried in only two states—Victoria and Queensland. Lacking the necessary majority of states in favor, the issue was lost, although favored by a majority of the electors.

"Yes" or "No" Vote Only

In today's referendum, the electors are asked to sanction the transfer of 14 powers to the Commonwealth, but they will not have an opportunity of dealing with each power separately. The ballot paper permits only a single vote—"Yes" or "No." It is the Government's insistence on all or nothing which has given its opponents the most effective argument.

Many of the electors, willing to transfer to the Commonwealth most of the powers sought, are being influenced to vote against the referendum because they are impressed by the argument that such specific power may be misused.

The Government's opponents claim this power may be used to nationalize banking. Government control of employment and unemployment they suggest could mean industrial conscription, though it is hard to believe that any regime depending on workers for votes would risk its political life by conscripting workers in peacetime.

But there is no doubt that the necessity of giving a single "Yes" or "No" answer to an issue involving 14 questions will mean the loss of votes to referendum supporters.

But whatever way the vote goes, the people will not be kept waiting long for announcement of the decision. Electoral authorities suggest that, unlike Federal parliamentary elections, when the results hang on the allocation of preference votes for many days after taking of the poll, they will probably have a clear indication of the referendum's outcome by the time the counting ceases tonight.

'On the Fence' in Turkey: Tale of the Elusive Rumor

By William Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

In the course of an assignment in the Middle East, Mr. Stringer spent some time in Turkey, where he found the lighter side of newspaper work worth recording, too.

LONDON, Aug. 19—Turkey's break with Germany, the departure of the Nazis, and the realignment of Bulgaria toward Russia have taken some of the fun out of news reporting in Turkey. Up to now, this neutral post has been a land of delicious intrigue, provided you didn't land in a Turkish jail.

There officials of enemy belligerents brushed by daily on the street, dressed in mufti. There you had a notorious Gestapo agent pointed out to you, and found he roomed on your floor in the hotel. Here you heard local versions of the usual stories about orchestras knowingly playing the wrong tune in the presence of some highly sensitive dignitary of opposite persuasion.

For instance, 'tis related as true that Frau Joachim von Ribbentrop, wife of the German Foreign Minister, was dining one evening with friends at the famous Ankara restaurant of "Papa" Karpic (Karpitch), the Russian. The orchestra's singer had a pleasant voice. She requested him to sing again. He obliged with a poker-faced, interminable round of Russian folk songs. The von Ribbentrop party left early.

In Turkey the American Office of War Information is doing an unusually capable job of getting Allied news a good play in the press and carrying the propaganda battle against the Axis in the Balkans. It has achieved successes which would make even Representative Ditter (is he still there?) of Pennsylvania, who doesn't like the OWI, cry "Uncle," and it's had only 25 per cent of the staff of its rival enemy organization.

Only in the prewar Turkey of May, 1944, could one have sat in a restaurant beside the Bosporus, as did this correspondent, and seen the British naval attaché launch, with bluejacket flying, carefully circling and scrutinizing two Nazi freighters visible deck-guns visible, anchored in midstream, crews staring at crews through binoculars. This was the day Britain protested to Turkey over violation of the Montreux Straits Convention by Nazi warships.

Despite its new status, Turkey still is a prime listening post for harking into Balkan happenings. It still is one of the world's most fertile rumor sources. The story of the six—or seven—Bulgarian generals is a case in point.

During my Istanbul sojourn the report spread like wildfire. Six—or seven—Bulgarian generals—or was it officers with one general?—had escaped over the frontier into Turkey in a bullet-riddled car, apparently having sought unsuccessfully to oppose the then "Quisling" regime's collaboration with Germany. Such was the tale. Should it be cabled? Could it be verified? Correspondents pondered.

Consulates were questioned, embassies interrogated, Turkish officials entreated: "Was the report true?" The replies were: Yes, No, Maybe, Perhaps, in about that order.

Ankara correspondents met the Taurus Express when it pulled in from Istanbul. No Bulgarian generals—no officers. The story dwindled. Then revived. The men had been seen. The Turks denied. But perhaps they had a hot potato on their hands, were waiting for some Russian nod. Intrigue, spice, rumor! I left Turkey a few days later, and still no correspondent had been able authentically to confirm or deny that six—or seven—Bulgarian officers had escaped across the Turkish frontier.

Sympathy Strike by Salmon Fleet In Alaska Cost It King Salmon Run

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska, Aug. 19—It is expected that it will be a long time before members of southeastern Alaska's salmon-trolling fleet stage another sympathy strike.

Such a tieup of small boats was voted late in April when halibut fisherman struck against an OPA reduction in prices. When the halibut fleet went back—to make excellent catches—the troll fleet also returned but found the expected run of king salmon was over with. In mid-August it was short by an estimated 25,000,000 to 35,000,000 pounds.

The trollers tied up partly because of the fear that the prices paid for their catches also would be reduced. What developed was that the catches themselves were reduced greatly. At this writing, numerous trolling boats are being offered for sale in half a dozen ports.

Most of the fishermen, however, have returned to other types of fishing so the catch of sablefish (black cod), shark and other species has made up in part for the loss. Some trollers have installed jigs and fished for halibut on a small scale, their catches being applied on the halibut quota for the year, set by Canadian-American agreement.

Where the king salmon went to nobody knows. Four years ago they never showed up on time, in May and June, but came along from southern waters with the silversides (cohoes) in July and August. This year the silvers came north alone to cool Alaskan waters. Even some albacore tuna from California and Oregon waters showed up this year, indicating perhaps that the southern Pacific's waters were unusually warm.

Valve Adjusts 'Air' for Fliers

TORONTO, Aug. 19 (AP)—A valve which supplies oxygen for high-altitude combat according to the airman's need has been developed by the clinical investigation unit of the RCAF and aeronautical engineers, an air-force press release said yesterday.

In developing their new "demand valve" the scientists had to evolve one which would turn on oxygen when the airman breathed in and turn it off when he breathed out. It was necessary also for the valve to deliver the proper proportion of oxygen in relation to height, since considerably more oxygen is required at high altitudes.

In the new device, a diaphragm regulates the frequency of oxygen intake. As the airman breathes, the diaphragm presses a tiny spring, releasing the right amount of oxygen. As the aircraft rises, a metal bellows expands and makes the mixture inhaled richer in oxygen.

Military aviation long has tried to produce a satisfactory demand valve. Pilots zooming and diving at 500-mile-an-hour speeds have no time to fiddle with control dials. A flow of oxygen satisfactory at 15,000 feet, for example, brings unconsciousness at 30,000 feet.

The German Air Force introduced the demand valve principle in 1933 and has been working on it ever since. The RCAF valve, weighing 14 ounces and small enough to be slung around a pilot's neck, is half the size and weight of the Nazi type. Its Canadian inventors say it is more efficient.

Until 1942 the United States Air Force used the continuous delivery system, providing so much oxygen a man a minute at various heights. American authorities since have done much work in the field of demand supply.

Hitler Rewards Defender Of St. Malo Fortress

LONDON, Aug. 19 (AP)—The Berlin Radio announced yesterday that Adolf Hitler had conferred the oak leaves to the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross upon Col. Andreas von Aulock, who refused to surrender his men trapped in the St. Malo fortress in Brittany.

'N-P's' Find Serious Gap In Rehabilitation of Vets

By Rodney L. Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

California

There is evidence of a serious flaw in the system for handling of certain all-too-common mental cases emerging from the war. No one is especially to blame, so far as can be learned from a casual survey, but an important gap exists and persists in a field which should be most thoroughly organized.

Men who have broken mentally under war's stresses are being released into civilian life without proper guidance which will fit them again for useful citizenship.

Authority for this statement is John M. Dodd, District Vocational Rehabilitation Supervisor for the California State Department of Education. Mr. Dodd himself is a veteran of 1917-18, and has been engaged in vocational rehabilitation work since the previous war. For several years after that war he worked exclusively with veterans.

The Army and Navy cannot help a man back toward such useful citizenship after he has been discharged. The Veterans' Administration can do nothing for him until he is discharged. The gap that exists between those otherwise effective services is producing some tragic effects.

The cases referred to, in general are "neuro-pyschiatric" cases —called "n-p" cases in the parlance of the hospitals and welfare agencies.

Let the Santa Barbara Press describe them:

"These men are in uniform. They have a right to wear the uniform for 90 days after discharge. They have money—discharge money—frequently more than is safe for them to have in their mental condition. Since they are no longer in service, Hoff General Hospital (Army) cannot care for them. Since they have money in their pockets they are not a charge for the Red Cross.

"They are not seeking the lights and dancing and music of the U. S. O. or Snack Bar. Most of them do not know just what they want to do. They are in a daze. They need understanding, and reassurance.

"These young men have been mustered out of the service because they failed to meet, nervously and mentally, the strain of combat, sometimes only the anticipation of combat. They have been discharged, returned to what must be supposed to be normal, civilian life. They are not ready to resume normal, civilian life.

"Why they have been discharged and sent out on their own is a problem too big for Santa Barbara to solve alone. How they shall be cared for—those who pass through Santa Barbara—is a problem very definitely within the capacity and the duty of this community."

How they shall be cared for, say all agencies concerned, is a problem that is increasing for all communities and for all agencies which have to do with the welfare and rehabilitation of discharged servicemen.

It is well to differentiate here between the so-called "n-p" cases and the shell-shocked or combat-fatigue men. These latter, in general, are kept under observation and treatment by the Army or Navy hospital services until they are pronounced fully cured.

The "n-p" cases, on the other hand, especially those whose difficulties develop during their training period, are sometimes given short shift, and started on their way to their homes with little to fortify them against a sense of shame and confusion or, as some of them call it, "the jitters."

Army and Navy rehabilitation agents advise all men bound for discharge, give them slips of paper telling them of their rights under the law, directing them to the agency concerned with their Veterans' Administration or other civilian welfare and their rehabilitation.

Mr. Dodd, the State's Rehabilitation Supervisor for Northern California, believes this is not enough.

"I criticize only the system," he says. "Every person and agency concerned with these men, we may assume, is doing the best that may be done.

Needs Work

"But a man in need of individual care and advice may actually get no farther than a Veterans' Home, where he may stay for years, as many did after the last war, and end up with a pitiful pension.

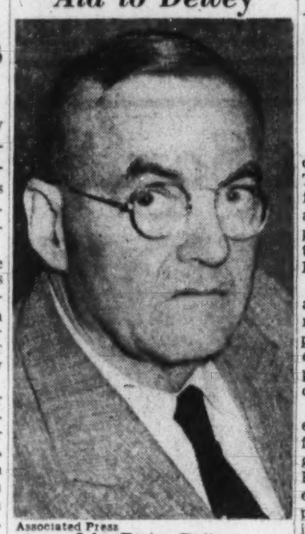
"What he needs is work, to be shown how to do whatever work he is adapted to, to be put in touch with a job at which he can support himself."

Mr. Dodd's State Rehabilitation Bureau has "processed" about 1,000 veterans of the present war. The Bureau has about 400 in process now. . . .

"Those who come to us, we serve" says Mr. Dodd. "We also have 58 rehabilitation training officers visiting the hospitals at all times, seeking to interest the veteran inmates, those mentally disturbed as well as physically handicapped, in the work training which may be given them.

"The State of California is doing this work, but the Federal Government supplies half the funds. The rehabilitation work can expand, given proper leeway and support, so that every disabled veteran who wants it, and is returning home through California, can be given assistance."

Aid to Dewey



Associated Press
John Foster Dulles
Expert on foreign affairs to confer with Secretary Hull on keeping peace problems out of party politics.

Vinson to Get Musicians' Refusal Case

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—The refusal of the American Federation of Musicians (American Federation of Labor) to comply with the National War Labor Board decisions will be referred to Economic Stabilizer Fred M. Vinson as soon as the necessary papers can be prepared.

Because of the unusual circumstances, however, the officials were doubtful of what penalties, if any, might be invoked against the union.

The WLB voted ten to two to refer to Mr. Vinson the A. F. of M.'s refusal to lift its ban on playing for Victor and Columbia records and National Broadcasting Company transcriptions and to end a strike of musicians at Station KSTP, Minneapolis.

The dissenting votes were cast by the A. F. of L. members of the Board, George Meany and Matthew Woll. This was one of the few cases in which the vote to refer a non-compliance was not unanimous. The A. F. of L. members take the position that the war effort is not involved and the Board does not have jurisdiction.

The sanctions previously used in cases of union defiance may not prove to be practical in the musicians' case.

In many cases the Government has taken over nominal control of the employer's property, thereby placing in operation the criminal section of the War Labor Disputes Act. Persons believed to be encouraging an interruption of the war effort then could be prosecuted. An executive order which Vinson may invoke provides for withholding of checked-off union dues, and other union benefits, and the use of penalties under War Manpower Commission regulations, but officials said they did not know offhand how any of these might be effective in the musicians' cases.

Administration Faces Test On Reconversion

Continued from Page 1

dential nominee, Senator Harry S. Truman of Missouri, has conferred with President Roosevelt, and received White House approval for his acceptance speech, to be given at his birthplace, Lamar, Mo., on Aug. 31.

This acceptance speech by Senator Truman is believed to contain reaffirmation of certain liberal policies, including a wholehearted endorsement of the Kilgore proposals for postwar unemployment compensation.

That this reutterance of his endorsement follows his long conference with the President is regarded as significant here. The President yesterday directed the eyes of reporters to a stack of papers that had accumulated during his absence and remarked that an analysis comparing the George and Kilgore plans for postwar reconversion was at the top of the pile and will have his first attention.

The bill sponsored by Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia passed the Senate by a two to one vote a week ago. It provides that unemployment compensation be handled, as it now is, by the states. State funds are now matched with Federal grants, and the George bill provides that noninterest Federal loans shall be granted states meeting especially heavy postwar compensation problems.

The Kilgore Measure

The measure sponsored by Senator Harley M. Kilgore (D) of West Virginia would provide a new Federal agency to handle the work in place of the national average of $14 weekly paid by the States with federal aid, and the average time period covered of 15 weeks, the Kilgore provision asks for an average of $25 weekly and a time period up to two years.

The fight has now moved to the House, where there is some talk of a compromise, retaining the state setup but liberalizing payments up to an average of $25 a week and extending the time up to 52 weeks.

In view of the fact that both measures were introduced by Democrats, the majority party was split from the outset and it was an easy matter for Republicans to side with conservative Democrats in passing the George bill in the Senate. A similar outcome, except for some liberalization in payments, seemed inevitable in the House.

Only strenuous intervention by the President, it is believed here, could save the day for the Kilgore plan, so eagerly sought by the larger sections of organized labor.

But Mr. Byrnes has steadfastly supported the George plan, and it is rumored here has threatened to resign if the President turns toward the Kilgore proposal.

Independent Vote Needed

The political dilemma is made more complicated by the fact that the President is under some necessity for wooing the more conservative independent voters. As the saying goes, he has the Left nailed down and must now move as far as he can to the Right. The Kilgore bill hardly lies in that direction.

Yet the whole philosophy of using the Government to cushion the economic impacts of an industrial age is involved here. The President's past course suggests he can in his own conscience do nothing less than support the Kilgore idea.

In the field of international peace planning the situation is hardly less intriguing than in domestic politics.

The background is simply this: for months, even years, Secretary Hull has been working on a postwar peace plan. The details of this are not disclosed, but it is known that it includes some sort of international security organization, which is for convenience usually referred to here as a "league of nations." In view of President Woodrow Wilson's misfortunes, the question of such a league is wrapped in delicacy.

Some Type of League

But these plans have been circulated among the leaders of Britain and Russia and seem to have found general areas of agreement.

Representatives of these countries are now to meet at Harvard University's Dumbarton Oakes estate here next week to thresh out more areas of agreement.

Governor Dewey exploded a bombshell late this week when he charged this meeting was indicative of a plan to play "cynical power politics" with the great powers dominating the world scene.

Mr. Hull quickly called an informal press conference and explained his side of the picture and said Dumbarton Oaks was simply preparatory to a full-dress meeting of the large and small nations this fall. He emphasized his hope that peace discussions could proceed above the level of partisan politics.

The Secretary was asked if he would be willing to talk with Mr. Dewey. Mr. Hull indicated he would welcome such a talk.

Governor Dewey then leaped at this indirect invitation by offering to send to Washington Mr. Dulles, a New York lawyer of wide reputation in international affairs and frequently mentioned as possibly Governor Dewey's choice for Secretary of State. Mr. Dulles' general views are believed to parallel those of Secretary Hull.

Education

Parents, Teachers, Students

Schools, Colleges. Home Study

Postwar German Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Dr. Minna Specht, German educationist and political refugee since 1933, has for years been actively interested in German educational reconstruction, and her pamphlet, "Education in Post-War Germany," prefaced by Professor Gilbert Murray, has found widespread appreciation. She has participated in the work of the "Germany Educational Reconstruction Committee," whose chairman is Sydney Wood, a distinguished English educator.

"We, that is about 50 refugee educationists intending to return to Germany, including some English friends, meet frequently to confer on immediate steps which will have to be taken to set school life in Germany going again." Dr. Specht explained. "We realize that the position of returning emigré teachers won't be an easy one for many reasons. But we trust that those who feel that their place is in Germany will be understood and their help accepted in good spirit by the surviving anti-Nazi educationists."

By Her Own Nationals

Minna Specht urges that Germany should be given a chance to have her youth re-educated by her own nationals, under Allied control, for only thus will Germans regain their self-respect, and only then, she thinks, can it be relied upon that a genuine gradual integration into a European educational system will be achieved. It is for the victors to guarantee that all Nazi institutions are abolished, and it should be the duty of a European or international educational body, attached to a future "League of Nations," to build up a reconciliatory European educational system. To this body teachers in all countries should be responsible. Special attention should be paid, of course, in the first years, to German education.

"Every precaution should be taken to do away thoroughly with all that remains of Nazi rule, persons as well as the whole Nazi setting up of school life," she went on. "Schools should be closed for a short time, while lists of trustworthy anti-Nazi teachers are compiled by locally appointed committees and sanctioned by the occupying administration. With the help of welfare organizations, feeding and clothing centres should be set up, and children without proper homes should be kept in school camps. Teaching of history should only be taken up when a teacher has been secured who is capable of doing it in the right spirit, though questions on the part of the children should be encouraged, if only to find out what is in their minds.

Methods Recommended

"It must be anticipated that the young people, after all the political propaganda with which they have been surfeited for so many years, upon realizing that their country is defeated, will be full of fear about their future. With the older ones the truth about wars and their consequences should be openly discussed, and they should be shown how problems of politics can be solved by methods other than brute force. The young children, however, who do not understand the political issues, will return to normality and gain confidence, if the needs of their daily life are being attended to, and by making them busy and responsible contributors to the school community."

The opinion that the history textbook as used in schools is largely responsible for the conception of citizenship of the adult, has been accepted by educationists from many lands. Minna Specht has made a special study of post-Weimar German history school books, and she has found only one, amongst those at her disposal, which avoids stirring up bad feeling against other nations. She is using passages from this book as texts for the discussion groups on Germany, arranged for her in a number of higher English schools. She links up her present activities with the future, when she concludes: "It will be one of my finest days when I shall be able to tell German youth of the detached, understanding and objective debates on German history I had with young English students while war was raging between the two countries."

"THANKS FOR HELPING OUT THIS SUMMER. YOU'LL BE ABLE TO DO AN EVEN BETTER JOB WHEN YOU'VE FINISHED YOUR SCHOOLING."

'Enlisting' Our Boys and Girls

Only as adults rally around schools as the well and center of learning can boys and girls be persuaded to seek out school. Millions of adults, whether or not they are parents or employers, have a large stake in making our schools the place where young people want to gather. More than a summons to school is necessary, but a declaration of faith in education is a long start toward making school the rendezvous of eager, exploring, and creative youth.

As Americans, let's make ours a Nation of high-school graduates. We can . . . but only if EVERY boy and girl is encouraged and helped to finish high school. When the United States entered the war, the average American citizen had only a little more than a grammar school education. During the war, high school enrollment has dropped off one million. Let's turn the tide now toward school, instead of away from it. Every year of school lost now sets us back.

* * *

Where's that higher standard of living coming from? From the knowledge and skill of grammar-school graduates? . . . That isn't impossible . . . but the chance for raising our living standards is much better with a Nation of high-school graduates.

* * *

Saipan meant nothing in your life. You could grow up without giving a thought to the faraway spots of the world where now your son and your neighbor's son are fighting. Today, even the remotest part of the world is part of your life. It will be even more important in the lives of our boys and girls. Let's give them every chance possible to know and understand the complicated world they are growing up in.

Help enlist our high-school-age boys and girls in school this fall.

Because He Had Studied German

A British soldier was guarding a group of German prisoners en route to South Africa. From one section to another below deck they were singing. The tune was Die Lorelei, but the words were different. Because this soldier knew German, he nipped in the bud plans these prisoners had to overcome their guards at mealtime.

Languages are learned in school!

Youth Today

The rebuilding of this broken world will be neither easy nor short. As the years pass, it will fall to the youth of today to take the leading part in the far-reaching reconstruction which must follow the war. This is why the education which is now being given to youth is of such vital importance. It is particularly true of that liberal education which leads the way to knowledge and to understanding as nothing else can possibly do.

Nicholas Murray Butler

Let Him Do Things

The little runabout is eager to do things for himself and mother's problems become fewer when she gives him a chance to do things just as soon as he is able. Doing things for himself helps develop reliance, initiative and confidence in the child and gives him a world of satisfaction.

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Prices and Your Purse: *Bathing Cap Still Question*

Continued from Page 1

look for next winter: "While the individual domestic anthracite consumer will not be able to get all the hard coal he wants, under equitable distribution regulations, he should be able to get enough to provide him by conservation and the use of alternatives, with sufficient coal to keep him and his family healthfully warm throughout the winter."

Swordfish Plentiful

Swordfish is arriving in New England fishing ports at a rate reminiscent of prewar days. The revival, says the Co-ordinator of Fisheries, is due to lack of shore facilities for handling rosefish and mackerel, better paying fish in the last few years.

'A' Gas Renewal

"A" motorists outside the East Coast must renew their ration books before Sept. 21. Instructions will be forthcoming from local boards.

The new "A" book will provide the same amount of gasoline as the old, but coupons in the new book will be worth four gallons instead of three. Six of the coupons will become valid every three months instead of eight at present.

"A" ration books in the East do not expire until Feb. 8, 1945.

Bowles Tip

With canned goods headed for high points and high prices during the winter, only way to be assured of a good supply this winter, says Administrator Bowles, is to do our own canning now while fresh fruits and vegetables are plentiful.

Mexican Air Routes Denied Foreign Pilots

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 19 (AP)—Foreign pilots may not operate foreign planes over Mexican air routes, the Communications ministry has announced.

The Ministry said that permission had been given to Aerovias Braniff, a Mexican company, to rent planes belonging to Braniff Airways, Inc., but that the rental arrangements must cease after the war.

Capitol Hill Urges Roosevelt Be Specific on Youth Training

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—Capitol Hill called upon President Roosevelt today to be more specific in his recommendation for a nation-wide study of post-war compulsory federal youth training. It reiterated its belief in straight-away compulsory military training after the war.

There was a general feeling on the House side that the President had in mind, when he outlined his views at a news conference yesterday, a renewal in some form of the Civilian Conservation Corps, which Congress has liquidated.

The President told reporters he did not have compulsory military training in mind since the 1,000,000 to 1,250,000 youths who might be available for such training would be given a combination of military and civilian training. He wished, he said, that the people would study the question because of the tremendous amount of surplus military housing that will exist after the war.

These facilities, the President said, could be used to take care of sick and wounded veterans, to provide vocational training, and to provide training of other types, including military.

Chairman Clifton A. Woodrum (D.) of Va., of the Special House Committee on Postwar Military Planning said he did not think "there is any need for a CCC."

Chairman Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky, of the House Military Committee declined to comment but is known to favor compulsory peacetime military training of one-year for the nation's youths.

"I was afraid the President would get a social angle into it," commented Representative James W. Wadsworth (R) of New York, author of pending compulsory military training legislation. "I think the training should be solely military, always remembering that in modern military training there is much of educational value, but the objective should be military.

Ordnance Output at High Rate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Army ordnance rate of production has been running for some months at better than a billion dollars a month, or $12 billion a year—a staggering figure representing three times the volume of the entire automobile industry in the best peacetime year, the War Department announced.

General Wharton Killed During Action in France

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—The Army announced Aug. 17 that Brig. Gen. James E. Wharton was killed in action in France Aug. 12.

General Wharton's assignment has not been announced. He was assistant commander of the 80th Infantry Division at Camp Forrest, Tenn., before he was ordered overseas last October.

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Education

The Christian Science Monitor
Saturday, August 19, 1944
A Saturday Page
Page 11

Picked Students, They Undergo Special Training for Public Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, D. C.

Today as the United States Government draws upon its total resources for the successful waging of the war, it is strengthened by the trained leaders that the National Institute of Public Affairs has helped to develop. The National Institute, a nonprofit educational enterprise, financed by the Rockefeller Foundation, was established in Washington, D. C., 10 years ago for the purpose of encouraging the career service of the Federal Government. This is accomplished through a government internship program conducted by the National Institute for a selected group of college graduates. An average of around 50 students have been chosen to participate each year on the basis of a nationwide competition.

Those chosen as interns usually plan to enter the public service, although neither the National Institute nor the Government are under any obligation to guarantee employment to the interns. Of the students who have completed the internship program, 90 per cent are now in Federal, state, or local government jobs, including the armed services, and the remainder are serving in such fields as education, law, journalism, and private business.

Now Serving

National Institute graduates are serving in such vital war agencies as the War and Navy Departments, War Shipping Administration, War Production Board, State Department, Foreign Economic Administration, War Relocation Authority, War Labor Board, Office of Price Administration, and many others. Several are on foreign service in such widely scattered places as Cairo, Lisbon, London, Ceylon, and Natal. Another graduate was chosen to head civilian personnel management for the American expeditionary forces in Australia.

The National Institute acts as a liaison agent between the higher educational institutions of the country and the Federal government. The students selected are supplied to various agencies in the Government for intensive training not only in administrative and political leadership, but in research. The National Institute acts as a clearing house by serving Government agencies and colleges and universities as a source of information. It also acts in the role of consultant to college faculties, students, and Government officials concerned with the selection and training of new employees. The National Institute has received widespread recognition both in the United States and elsewhere. Only recently at the request of the Brazilian government, Dr. Henry Reining, Jr., educational director of the National Institute, assisted Brazil in setting up a similar program.

Group Begins in July

Each year the National Institute announces an open competition in February for 50 internship appointments. The training program because of wartime demands has been reduced from 9 to 7 months. One group begins its training in July and finishes in January while another group begins in March and finishes in September.

To qualify for entry in the competition the student must: (1) hold a bachelor's degree from a recognized college; (2) have achieved a high scholastic standing; (3) have a definite interest in public affairs; (4) be in good health; (5) have the endorsement of his college; (6) be a citizen of the United States.

The National Institute asks the college faculty to nominate as candidates those students best qualified. A Committee on Appointments rates the applicants according to the candidate's scholastic record and academic honors, campus and community activities, research and writing. Training is supplied without cost, but personal expenses are not paid.

After the first month's orientation, the student selects the agency and the government official to whom he wishes to be assigned for training. The intern then serves as a full-time student observer and assistant.

Special Fields

Interns select their assignments on the basis of their interest in some special field such as labor, agriculture, housing or on the basis of administrative functions such as personnel management, budgeting, and allocating of resources for various purposes.

Throughout the entire training period the National Institute staff gives each intern individual guidance in order that he may coordinate his government experience, his academic studies, and contacts with government officials and problems. Graduate work after-hours is available for the interns at the universities in Washington. In addition group conferences are held weekly for the interns with administrative officials, members of Congress, legislative agents, leaders of public opinion, newspaper correspondents.

The National Institute also conducts an in-service internship program. In this program persons having the highest aptitude for administrative work, already employed in the government, are selected for additional training and guidance.

Kathryn Blood

In Washington, D. C., two interns studying under the auspices of the National Institute of Public Affairs confer with Frederick M. Davenport, president and advisory counsel.

Through the Editor's Window

Warm-Weather Thinking

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"I liked that solo particularly," one church member said to another on a warm August Sunday. "It was such a good one for a hot day." Solo? Hot day? The comment was interesting. Is there cool music? And if so, what about cool art—and cool everyday living!

The solo was very simple, the music as limpid as a quiet pool that reflects the early morning sky. The words were those of a four-line verse with alternate rhyme. No complicated patterns to follow in words or music. Restful, quiet, yes, and cool.

There are pictures suited to summer weather. Personally, when the thermometer rises I lean at such times toward landscapes. The lovely cool blues of Claude Monet, the soft tones of a Constable, the shadowy depths of a Van Ruysdael. There shall be few or no people in them,—unless, of course, the painting is one of those chaste Dutch interiors of Vermeer's,—an indoor "landscape" which seems coolness itself. Do others shift their pictures at different times of year, I wonder? Barring a few all-year favorites, mine, in my bedroom at least, come and go with the seasons.

It helps to move the furniture around, too. Take up the rugs for a few days if it remains warm. Store away some of the chairs, tables, table-runners. Scoop up all the accessories like vases and other oddments. You'll be surprised at the sense of quiet this helps to achieve. And when you bring them all out again, along with autumn pictures and autumn music, the result will prove doubly refreshing for the brief interval.

Someone has said that our present school curriculum leaves so little time for thinking! The same might be said for our home curriculum. Both are cluttered up with furniture, rugs, and bric-a-brac, with pictures too full of figures and music too full of notes. While we are clearing our rooms and singing cool songs, why don't we go over our home curriculum? I have a friend who takes a meditative stroll around the grounds almost every evening after dinner as a chance for a quiet "think." That is part of her "home curriculum" from early spring to late autumn. Try it. It is even better than clearing out excess furniture. We do too little of this sort of thing.

Back in the days of horses and buggies, when I was a child visiting cousins in northern Illinois, we used to drive out each summer evening to see the sunset from a certain view-spot. It was a time of quiet talk and understanding silences. The days of jogging along behind Babe and Star are gone; but the kind of activity that was cooling and quieting then can be experienced in its modern counterpart now.

Less talk, more quiet for thinking, softer voices, simpler music, more restful paintings, a sense of spaciousness in our everyday living, both physical and mental—these, if intelligently entered upon by all the family, can be as refreshing for this time of year as a vacation.

Before They Start to School

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There's a certain feeling in the air that reminds us that school is just around the corner!

Before our Johnny or small Betty starts off to school some morning soon, let's clarify our thinking as to the real reasons we send a child to school; and, to go further than this, let us decide what we can do at home to encourage and support what he gets at school.

Briefly, from a teacher's point of view, here are a few of the values that I feel we might be striving for and expecting from the educational process:

First, the development of the ability to get along with other people. That is fundamental, and the urgent need of every individual in every nation. "Getting along with other people" does not mean abandoning interest in academic studies, and spending all one's time at sports or activities. Nor does it mean being an amateur politician or grand-stand player. It means—as I see it—developing, from babyhood onward, basic qualities of brotherly love, such as honesty, kindness, and a sincere interest in others. Incidentally, even in grammar and high school, such qualities developed and practiced make for real and lasting leadership.

Second, the cultivation of an honest attitude toward work. We can help children discover the genuine satisfaction that comes from doing one's work well. A great part of every individual's life is spent at some kind of work. If the child learns only a purposeful, attentive attitude toward the task before him, and tastes, often, the joy of real accomplishment, his whole life will be immeasurably happier. Attitudes of laziness, distaste, postponement as long as possible, are too likely to carry over to his career in later life. Let us be sure to accent the positive; the actual satisfaction from doing anything honestly and well. (And let's don't rob him of real motivation by asking him to get his lessons just to please us!)

Third, by helping him develop a broad array of interests to enrich his present and future leisure. We shouldn't force him to excel in some particular field; rather, we can help him to as broad an experience as possible in sports, music, natural science, books, dramatics, art. Very soon the child discovers his particular talents and interests, and begins to specialize of his own accord.

J. S. L.

Panama Canal Library

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A Panama Canal Library of nearly 80,000 volumes is available to the many people now living in the Panama Canal Zone. This collection of books is housed on the first floor of the big Administration building overlooking the Pacific ocean. It has grown from a small beginning to an important part of Canal life, meeting the needs for general reading and reference books about the Canal, the Republic of Panama, and the Middle Americas. Branch libraries for other parts of the Canal Zone are maintained in schools, commissaries and in Y. M. C. A. centers. A district Court building holds an unusual and fine specialized law library which has been built up to meet the demand for sources in French, Spanish, and Philippine law. This was brought together and maintained by the Panama Railroad.

Going Out in the Evening

The Family

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Before I was married I heard many of my married friends say, "My baby always seems to know when I'm going out in the evening, and he always fusses and cries and I have a terrible time getting him to bed."

Well, I thought to myself that this was just nonsense, and if I ever had any children there would be none of that kind of thing! But time passed, and I got married, had a baby, and one evening we planned on going dining and dancing.

When time came to put the baby to bed he started fussing and crying and wouldn't go to sleep. Finally we left him crying and went on, but I couldn't enjoy the evening because of worrying about him. This happened several times, and I began to wonder just why he acted this way, so the next time we were planning on going out I tried to notice if I did anything to upset the baby.

I discovered that as evening approached, I was the one who became irritable, because of the strain of trying to get things all finished, and at the same time to get bathed and dressed, do my nails, my hair and things like that. And when I got cross and tired the baby caught my mood and became cross himself.

So, after learning my lesson, I planned ahead very carefully any time that we intended to go out in the evening. I would always manage to set aside at least half an hour before the baby's bedtime to play with him just as I always did when we weren't going out. I found that taking time out for his playtime rested me as well as getting him in the mood for sleep, and after that we had no more trouble with him from that cause.

M. J., Arizona

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Modern Schools Put on Parade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

Unabated by summer, the number of exhibits here, month in and month out, remains a subject of some puzzlement. Public attendance at the shows is large, no doubt. But the exhibitors can hardly claim to be encouraged by a flourishing art market, since sales are rather less than one might expect of such an art-minded metropolitan area.

In any case, the San Francisco Museum of Art has just had a series illustrating the trends of modern painting. The net indication was that the originators of modernism have their followers unto the second generation. There seems no reason to believe in an important reaction from the lead of the post-impressionists, abstractionists, expressionists, primitivists and the rest.

The centennial exhibit of Thomas Eakins at the M. H. de Young Memorial Museum was somewhat disappointing. It comprised only part of Philadelphia's original centennial show—and not the best part either. But the American master's firm, plain distinction was evident in good portraits, sports subjects, romantic landscape and magnificent figure drawings. Unusual were a series of the painter's less known bronzes.

* * *

Concurrent shows at the California Palace of the Legion of Honor have made an interesting comparison between old and modern drawings. Nearly 100 old master drawings were lent from the local collection of Moore S. Achenbach. An even number of twentieth century drawings—with some nineteenth century forebears—were a loan show from New York's indefatigable Museum of Modern Art.

It must be said that the modern drawings, with their greater scope of style and invention, made peculiarly lively appeal to the intelligence, even though modern aesthetic freedom often leads to a proportion of presumption and nonsense. Not all the old master drawings could give comfort to conservative taste by their discipline of technique and illustration. Some of them, within limits of the psychology of their era, were impetuous and searching in their own way. And not all the modern drawing was impulsively theoretical, subjective and inventive. Men like Picasso provided examples of remarkably finished draftsmanship when they chose.

Further at the Legion:

Anna Hyatt Huntington exhibited her noted animal sculptures—figures of a fine academic skill and zest. Daily life and art relics of Greece were illustrated in a display of photographs by outstanding camera artists. Fletcher Martin's paintings and occasional water colors combined a virile, lively realism with a dynamically co-ordinated personal vision. The problem of illustrating the war evidently has had a wholesome influence on his work. He could benefit further by developing a finer sense of beauty, even within his intentionally unromantic method. Edward Johanson showed water colors at the Legion. And a plastic material much like glass was demonstrated as the effective medium of modern-designed tableware and other household utensils.

* * *

As for the De Young schedule:

An extraordinarily beautiful show of Chinese sculptures and stone carvings of the first to the twelfth centuries was the loan of the noted collectors, Jan Kleijkamp and Ellis Monroe. By gift of Mr and Mrs. Mortimer Fleishhacker, the Museum has acquired a choice late sixteenth-century Brussels tapestry. The textile room showed interesting fabrics donated by the late Julia Brenner.

Paintings by the European-American, William Thoeny, made a mixed impression. Their derivations mingled French impressionism and heavy German expressionism. Sometimes Mr. Thoeny's works in the former mode had a flash of charm and brilliance. Sometimes in the latter mode they attained a somber resonance of deep personality. Their general effect, however, was one of emotional and technical confusion.

Anonymous gift to the San Francisco Museum has been a gruesome symbolic bronze of several strange figures and forms by the Latin American sculptor, Maria Martinez. Without a doubt, the artist has talent of a peculiar earthy vigor. Equally without a doubt, her conception is ugly to the point of brutality.

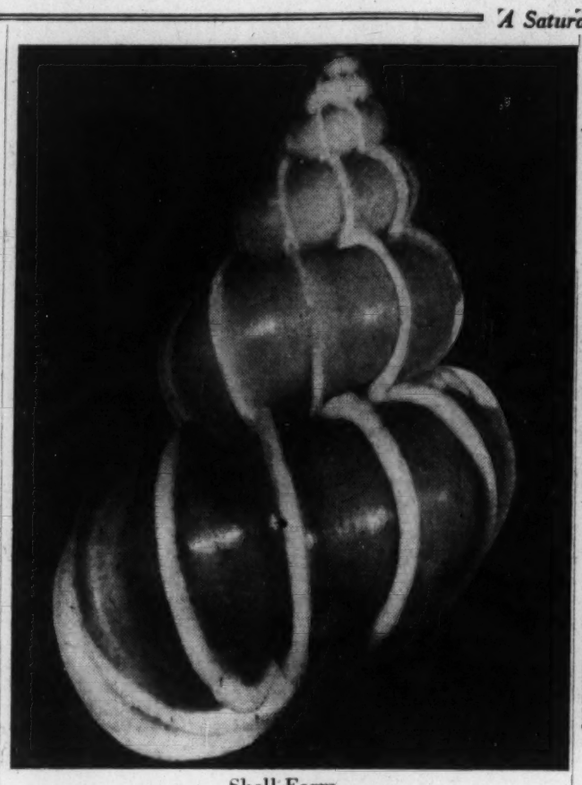
In other San Francisco Museum shows:

"Yank Illustrates the War" was a lively collection of front-line photos, cartoons and illustrations by soldier journalists. Annette Rosenshine's little sculptures had a clever gnome-like humor and charm, though a few of them excelled as serious portraiture, too. Photographs and other material illustrated the life and certain art phases of Bali.

* * *

Paintings by Joseph Scharl, German-American artist, represented an experienced, able talent that has run to an extreme of heavy, loud eccentricity. Ossip Zadkine, modernist sculptor, exhibited weird drawings. Ada Kilpatrich showed water colors. Prints and drawings by Jennie Lewis memorialized a California artist whose achievements were elementary, but in whose naïveté there still burned a slight flame of artistry.

In the Gump Gallery downtown, an outstandingly impressive exhibition comprised several score paintings from the collection of the New York dealer, Julius Weitzner. Suffice it to say, the standard of the show was very high, both in various old master schools and in the more modern era.



Shell Form

In the summer exhibition, "Art and Nature," at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Courtesy, Cleveland Museum of Art

Portrait of a Lady, by Rembrandt

One of the 16 masterpieces in the Collection of Elisabeth Severance Prentiss, on view at the Cleveland Museum of Art through Jan. 1.

Farceurs Laugh at Bombs

By Harold Hobson

London

Let us, for the sake of glory and honor, print the full cast of "Is Your Honeymoon Really Necessary?" which is now being played at the Duke of York's Theater:

Fred Thompson, the Gardener — Edwin Bennett
William Hemming, the Butler — Robert McLachlan
Marie, the Lady's Maid — Ann Wrixz
Lucy Watkins, the Parlor Maid — Joan Button
Lawrence Vining, the Husband — Ralph Lynn
Rosemary Vining, the Wife — Faith Rogers
Yvonne Vining, the Wife who was — Enid Stamp-Taylor
Frank Betterton, the Lawyer — Vernon Kelso
James Hicks, the Lawyer's Clerk — Hubert Woodward

"Is Your Honeymoon Really Necessary?" is by a Fleet Street journalist, E. Vivian Tidmarsh, and it is absolutely the first play to be publicly produced in the West End of London since the flying bomb blitz began. Many West End shows have suspended for the time being, and gone into the country, where they are meeting with immense success. Half a dozen others, including Jack Buchanan in "The Last of Mrs. Cheyney" at the Savoy, which arrived in London the same night as the first batch of doodlebugs, are gallantly continuing their runs. But to Ralph Lynn belongs the distinction of being the first star of the British stage actually to open in London under the present bombardment.

No one thinks of blaming the players who have left London. The now much diminished theatergoing public here is not large enough to support the 40 shows which were on display when the attack started. But there is great admiration for those who have remained, some of whom are not particularly young, and perhaps even more for Mr. Lynn, who, if he had wished, could have continued to reap an enormous harvest in the provinces, where he was for some time, instead of thrusting his way, with his intrepid company, into the heart of a sky-threatened city.

* * *

One can say much for Mr. Lynn's courage, but not so much for his play. "Is Your Honeymoon Really Necessary?" is hardly an addition to the treasury of English dramatic literature. Indeed, to be entirely frank, such entertainment in ordinary circumstances would go unreviewed. Mr. Lynn, bringing his bride to his palatial home, meets the embarrassments common to farces. A previous wife turns up, alleging that their American divorce is invalid. The rest of the piece is occupied by Mr. Lynn's efforts to keep the truth from his second wife, and to foist off his first on his childhood friend, Frank Betterton, an exceedingly prosaic lawyer. With such a central theme, there is bound to be a good deal of innuendo, though in actual conduct both Mr. Lynn and his companion are veritable Gallahads.

* * *

But what matters is not the story, but Mr. Lynn, and Mr. Lynn's smile. Mr. Lynn goes about eagerly expecting the best, meeting the worst, and laughing about it just one second after he realizes it is no laughing matter, after all. This is a simple joke, but immensely funny.

Meanwhile, other new productions are promised for London. The most important of these is the Old Vic's presentation of Ibsen's "Peer Gynt" at the New Theater, which is due to take place shortly. "Peer Gynt" is to open a season of repertory, in which Shaw's "Arms and the Man" will be given. This Old Vic season is likely to be of great importance, and the Government itself has smiled upon it, releasing Laurence Olivier and Ralph Richardson from the Fleet Air Arm in order to appear in it. It is a venture that may be expected to add to the stature of the English theater.

Nevertheless, as a matter of record, let us once more insist that the first producer to laugh at the flying bombs is Mr. Ralph Lynn.

Budapest Group at Ravinia

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

Although the symphony programs at Ravinia came to an end when Désiré Defauw gave his closing concert with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Aug. 6, the festival of music continued for another four performances when the Budapest String Quartet arrived (Aug. 10.)

This organization has been coming to Ravinia for four summers, and the number of its admirers has grown to such an extent that the seating accommodation in the pavilion is taxed, so that large numbers of listeners sit outside. This is made possible by reason of the admirable sound amplification.

This summer the Budapest artists narrowed their Ravinia repertory to three composers—Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven. This, it seems after the playing of three concerts, was an error of judgment. The great masters just mentioned were, indeed, the founders of modern chamber music, and, in addition, were titans in their own right. But all belonged more or less to one era, and their music took on the character of that era, so that monotony has reigned over the programs this summer.

Only hearty admiration must be given to the superlative fashion in which the Budapest String Quartet interpreted its music. The understanding of the classic style, the impeccable technical execution, the unanimity of expression have made this organization almost unique among chamber music aggregations.

The music which gave it such generous opportunities to demonstrate these qualities consisted—as to Haydn—of three quartets of the master's later period, Opus 77, No. 1; Opus 76, No. 5, and Opus 74, No. 3. From Mozart there were drawn three quartets from the set of six dedicated to Joseph Haydn, of which, perhaps, the work in D minor (Köchel 421) in beauty as well as in sadness, was the most eloquent, Beethoven was represented by the three quartets, Opus 59, commissioned by his friend and patron, Count Razumovsky.

A New Mexican Comedy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico City

For the second time in recent weeks the Federal Theater company, in which Clementina Otero is leading actress, has produced at Fabregas a new Mexican comedy, this time by Miguel Lira.

The title, "El Diablo volvió al Infierno" (The Devil returned to Hell), indicates the character of the play. It is the story of the adventures on earth of Satan, in company with his clever secretary, ensconced in a supposedly respectable family, whose members he nevertheless finds in such a state of turmoil as to make him glad to return to his own underworld abode.

Satan is cleverly portrayed by Alberto Galan; and the secretary by Francisco Jambrina. The members of the family in which the Devil takes up his abode have contrasted roles. Especially noteworthy is that of the daughter who discovers to her horror that her supposed father is a diabolic specter.

The comedy has caught the popular fancy, and seems destined for a long run. We have here the Devil, both above and below ground; we have Judas who usurps Satan's throne during his sojourn on earth; we have the element of mystery, in the discovery of the fantasm. Satan's telephone call to St. Peter, whose help he asks when he gets into trouble with Judas, greatly pleased the audience.

"El Diablo volvió al Infierno" is very reminiscent of the Medieval Church and Mystery plays.

Summer Call of Shakespeare

By Percy Allen

London

The Shakespearean season at Stratford-on-Avon continues throughout the summer, to packed houses, and with record financial results. It was thought at one time, that the Allied invasion of Europe, by drawing so many American soldiers from Warwickshire, would deplete the audiences at the Festival Theater; but this has not happened. The plays are as well attended as ever.

The British C. E. M. A., by way of stimulating a wider interest, has been providing weekly Shakespearean courses for the U. S. A. and Canadian troops, both men and women, in Stratford and other centers, including Oxford and Cambridge. Visits are paid to the historic buildings of Stratford, and the classes are addressed by various members of the company, including Robert Atkins, the director. Tea party gatherings are held, at which actors and actresses meet and mix with the students, all of whom, during the week, visit at least three of the Shakespearean plays.

Mr. John Gielgud's company, who were to have played "Hamlet" at the London Haymarket Theater, in July, were compelled to postpone that production. They opened, instead, at Manchester on July 11, and are subsequently visiting Leeds, Liverpool, and Glasgow. The Manchester season is reported to have been a big success, with Mr. Gielgud in the title-part, Leslie Banks as the King, Marian Spencer as Gertrude, Hazel Terry as Ophelia, and Miles Malleson as Polonius.

In London, there has been little Shakespeare this summer; but Robert Atkins' Bankside Players gave an excellent production of "The Winter's Tale" at the Open Air Theater in Regent's Park, with Ernest Milton as Leontes, Cicely Byrne as Hermione, and Vivienne Bennett as Paulina.

Subsequently the same company toured various English towns, with the same play, to which was added "Macbeth," with Ernest Milton and Vivienne Bennett in the title-parts. The Scottish tragedy, however, which I saw at the Lyric, Hammersmith, was less enjoyable than the comedy; although Vivienne Bennett, who had been admirable as Paulina, again was impressive with her potentialities as Lady Macbeth. This actress has good diction, added to presence, poise, and power.

The most enjoyable London performance of this season—again at Regent's Park—was "Twelfth Night," especially if seen on one of those afternoons when the sun shone brightly. There were difficulties to be overcome, for signs of enemy activity were visible on every hand, and on one occasion alerts were sounded during the kitchen scene; but, as the players agreed afterwards, there was no sign of timidity on either side of the stage.

The audience expressed delight with the performance, especially with the Viola of Thea Holme, and with the Malvolio of Ernest Thesiger—a clever study of the self-infatuated Elizabethan Puritan.

Picasso Exhibition in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico City

A Picasso exhibition is being sponsored in Mexico City by the "Sociedad de Arte Moderno," a group resembling in organization and function the American Museum of Modern Art in New York City.

The show represents almost a year's preparation, money-raising, and disappointments by the ambitious new organization, which is composed of intellectuals, artists and art patrons, at least half of them resident foreigners. The Society's aim is the presentation of "the highest manifestations of national art as well as the most characteristic and outstanding examples of the art of the other countries."

* * *

The collections of the works of Picasso includes 83 items, 36 of which are paintings and the rest drawings, etchings, engravings and lithographs.

Eleven items, lent by owners in Mexico, are on exhibit for the first time. These include a drawing entitled "Head." It was made in 1941, and is owned by Benjamin Peret, who lives in Mexico.

Examples from various periods of Picasso's career are to be seen. "Seated Woman," for instance, an oil dated 1925, belonging to José Moreno Villa, is a sentimental sculptural piece similar to others of the classic category. "Landscape with Bottle" (1912?), owned by Salo Hale, an interesting still life, and a small gouache "The Table in the Balcony," owned by Mme. Wolfgang Paalen, are of cubist period.

The show was arranged through the assistance of seven museums in the United States, with the co-operation of private lenders, of whom there were some 13 outside of Mexico.

* * *

A number of the items belong to the painter himself and are of the group which he lent to the American Museum of Modern Art in 1939—the war preventing their being returned to him.

The collection contains some of the artist's best known works, such as "The Accordian Player," "Boy Leading a Horse," "Woman in White," "The Race," and "Woman in a Chair."

The Modern Art Society raised some 40,000 pesos through contributions of which 5,000 was spent on transporting, insuring, and installing the pictures and publishing the catalogue. This is the first large exhibit in Mexico which has not been subsizided by the government or sponsored by some museum or committee; the one peso fee for entrance is thus an innovation, but has not hindered attendance. Opening July 24, the show was to remain six weeks.

The Modern Art Society plans to follow this initial effort with a show, to open the first week in September, of Pre-Hispanic Mexican Masks, which will be taken from private collections and museums.

On the Mexican holiday, The Day of the Dead, on Nov. 2, an exhibition of popular art will be opened.

Back to Balfe In St. Louis

St. Louis

The St. Louis Municipal Opera, for its tenth week, presented "The Bohemian Girl," a work which takes on revival every few years. Large audiences came out to hear it. Composed a century ago, it is marked by melodic spontaneity; and audiences respond to its ballad style of arias.

Every effort was made to put the production on a high level of interest. Jess Walters, who recently sang the Bird Man in Kern's "Music in the Air," lent musical and dramatic strength to the cast. Rosemarie Brancato interpreted the role of the heroine, Arline, with beauty of voice and elegance of technique. Robert K. Shafer, in the part of Thaddeus, was distinguished in song, if not realistic in characterization. Martha Lorrimore, a newcomer to the Opera, contributed voice and action of the sort desired in the role of Queen of the Gypsies.

Two or three ballets, in the more decorative scenes, were effective, especially a diversion in the third act, led by Patricia Bowman. A charming interlude was that of the "Highway Robbery," in the second act, showing a sedan carriage stranded on a highway (Lady seated within the carriage and coachmen mending a break in the springs) set upon by the Bandit. The coachmen disperse to appropriate music, and the Lady is not unwilling to be handed politely from the coach by the good-looking Bandit. A beautiful dance ensues, Miss Bowman impersonating the Lady, and Charles Laskey the Bandit.

In spite of the difficulty of effecting architectural illusion, whether interior or exterior, within luxuriant growths of natural forest trees, Watson Barratt, art director of the Opera, secured a strikingly successful castle scene in the last act. Costuming, it should be added, was brilliant throughout.

The Little Symphony Orchestra series of concerts, under Stanley Chapple's direction, came to a close Aug. 11. The eight-weeks series, given in the Quadrangle at Washington University, was largely attended, and will be continued next season, with Mr. Chapple re-engaged as conductor.

For the eighth and final concert the principal item was the Brandenburg Concerto No. 5, by Bach, played by Janet Marx, flute, Joseph Bakalor, violin, and Stanley Chapple in the dual role of pianist and conductor.

Other works were—Suite, "The Good-Humored Ladies," by Scarlatti-Tommasini; Romanian Folk Dances, by Béla Bartók; and Symphony No. 104 (London) by Haydn.

E. R. C.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

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Directed by ERWIN PISCATOR
Setting by SAM LEVE • Costumes by ROSE BOGDANOFF
Minnie DUPREE • Catherine DOUCET • Seth ARNOLD
Eda HEINEMAN • Eric MARKEY • Grace VALENTINE
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Fredric March — Alexis Smith
"MARK TWAIN"
William Powell — Heddy Lamarr
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COOLIDGE CORNER — Kay Francis-Carole Landis-Martha Raye
"4 Jills in a Jeep"
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Eddie Cantor — George Murphy
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Tom Conway — Audrey Long

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Several Ball Clubs Are Now Playing a Waiting Game In Major Leagues

Cardinals Wait for Series; Rivals Want Brownie Slump

By Ed Rumill

Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Our weekly round-up of the pennant situation in the big leagues finds several clubs playing a waiting game. The Cardinals in the National are waiting to throw their power and pitching into the next World Series, which is now less than a month and a half away, and at least three clubs in the American League are waiting for the Browns to have their first prolonged slump.

The Cardinals, of course, are bound to be rewarded for their patience . . . and consistency. Eighteen and a half games up on the Reds and Pirates as they continued their St. Louis series with the Giants this afternoon, the Cardinals knew that nothing short of an invasion of this country by the combined Nazi and Japanese forces could interrupt their march to a pennant.

Watch Tigers

However, despite a 6½ game cushion on the Red Sox this morning, there still is talk in the American that the Browns are due for trouble. Bostonians like to think that their Red Sox remain a threat to the Brownie berth. But ball players—including some of the Red Sox—maintain that Detroit's Tigers are the boys to watch in the six weeks ahead.

That pitching team of Trout and Newhouser, of course, looks potent, indeed. And the Tigers have the power at the plate. Had they made a better start in the early weeks of he 1944 race, the Browns today would probably be trailing.

But the fact remains that the Browns are leading, and by 6½ contests, and the time is fast running out on the Tigers, Red Sox, Yankees and everybody else playing that waiting game. Only if Luke Sewell co-operates and loses a flock of engagements from here out can the Bengals and others in the immediate vicinity of the runner-up spot hope to win a late rush.

Two Disappointments

Disappointments are apparent in both leagues. In the American cellar are the Senators, whose knuckleball pitchers were supposed to blanket the circuit by July 4, but whose batting attack dropped to a whisper. In the National cellar are the Dodgers, wrecked by the military. Surprising it is that Leo Durocher is still the field boss at Ebbets Field. Branch Rickey has been patient. Bill McKechnie and Billy Southworth recently signed new contracts, but Durocher still sits on the uneasy seat.

Speaking of contracts, a rumor out of New York the other day had Bob Coleman about to be replaced at Braves Field. Just another wild guess by an out-of-town scribe. Joe Cronin's contract at Fenway runs out with the end of the current campaign and Tom Yawkey has said nothing about a new one. But there probably will be one in the course of human events.

Meanwhile, Fenway yesterday saw Hal Newhouser's 20th victory, a 3-0 blanking of the Red Sox. This put the Tigers in the runner-up berth in the race. But they slipped back to third when Mike Ryba won the nightcap, 7-4, backed by some heavy hitting.

* * *

Briefs . . . Tomorrow the Cleveland Indians open a four-game series at Fenway . . . Two tomorrow and singles Monday and Tuesday . . . The Red Sox then play the eastern clubs, both at home and abroad, until about the middle of next month, when they make their final tour of the West . . . The schedule runs out while they are in Chicago . . . The Braves were defeated, 5-3, by the Cubs and Passeau yesterday . . . It was Red Barrett's fourth straight setback . . . By the way, that was Ryba's 10th victory . . . He has lost only four . . . One or two of Joe Cronin's pitchers may have let him down in this losing battle to catch the Browns, but not "Iron Mike" . . . Bobby Doerr still leads the A. L. batting race, despite eight hitless trips yesterday.

Three Newcomers Reach Semifinal Round at Spokane

SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 19 (AP)—Three newcomers to such high tournament play and a former title-holder teed off today in the 36-hole semifinals of the 1944 National P. G. A. golf championship over the Manito course.

The ex-champ, and a good one, Byron Nelson of Toledo, Ohio, squared off with Charles Congdon of Tacoma, Wash., playing in his first P. G. A. tournament.

Bob Hamilton of Evansville, Ind., likewise competing in the big event for pros for the first time, took on George Schneiter of Salt Lake City after knocking off highly-favored Harold McSpaden, Philadelphia, yesterday. Schneiter is an experienced tournament player but never before has reached such heights.

Nelson, who won the title in 1940 and was a finalist in 1939 as well as 1941, opened as the heavy favorite to beat Congdon today. In fact, he was the pre-tournament choice. He took medal honors, incidentally, with a 138 in the 36-hole qualifying.

He made a boat race of his match yesterday in the quarter-finals with Willie Goggin, defeating the White Plains, N. Y., entry 4 and 3 with a seven under par spurt for 33 holes. His 32-34—66 against par 36-36 — 72 on the morning 18 was the lowest of the tournament and the first nine 32 set a new competitive course record.

So Congdon had a big job ahead of him as he went out. The Tacoman, an airplane plant inspector 48 hours a week, reached the semifinals with a 6-and-5 win over Ed Dudley, Colorado Springs, but the golf produced was somewhat over par.

Hamilton knocked out the second biggest name of the tournament when he took the measure of McSpaden, 2 and 1.

It was the first time the two had met and McSpaden's three-under par golf for 35 holes wasn't good enough.

Ann Curtis Wins 100-Meter Sprint From Miss Helser

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 19 (AP)—Smiling Ann Curtis was over the harder half of her road to new swimming heights today.

The blonde San Francisans photo-finish triumph over Portland's pretty Brenda Helser last night at the women's national championships brought her over her highest hurdle because, she admits, the 100-meter sprint is her poorest race.

Miss Curtis' touch-out of the Multnomah Club ace left only the distance events for the Crystal Plunge sensation to achieve her burning ambition to win a clean sweep in the freestyle tussles. An hour later she had edged out another national champion, Florence Schmitt, 13, of New York in the 1,500-meters and came within 1.1 seconds of the American record. Her time was 22:13.1.

Today's 400-meter, one of Miss Curtis' favorites, is in the bag if the tall girl with the powerful shoulders swims near her new American mark set last month in San Francisco when she also knocked off the 800-yard record of Mrs. R. Hveger, Denmark.

"No one in this meet can touch Ann's time of 5:26.5 for the quarter," C. L. "Bud" Sawin, coach of the rival Indianapolis team said. "But if she makes any mistakes, there are some girls here who might upset her."

"That girl would make Helene Madison look like a novice," was the admiring comment of Charley Sava, Miss Curtis' hard-working coach.

BASEBALL
TOMORROW Fenway Park 1st Game 1:30 TWO GAMES
RED SOX vs. CLEVELAND
Seats at Fenway Park

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

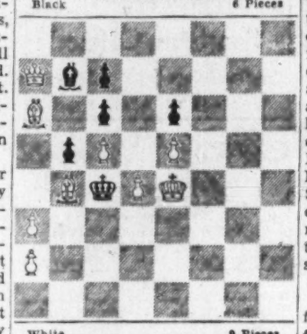
August 19, 1944

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2699

By Dr. F. G. Keeney, Bellevue, Ky.

Black 6 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

8/Qbp5/B1p1p3/1pP1P3/1BkPKJ/P7/P1/8

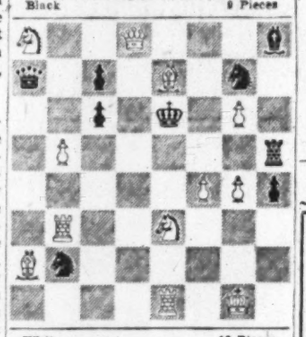
White to play and mate in three

(Dedicated to Edgar W. Allen on his 60th birthday.)

Problem No. 2700

By F. Gamage, Brockton, Mass.

Black 9 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

Kt2Q3b/q1p1B1kt1/2p1k1P1/1P6r/5PPp/-1R2K3/Bkt6/4R1K1

White to play and mate in two

(Dedicated to Edgar W. Allen on his 60th birthday, Aug. 21, 1944. Mr. Gamage honors this column and one of our eminent problem authorities by submitting this previously unpublished work.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2697. B-K8

No. 2698. 1. R-B3 threatens
2. Q-R4ch
1. . . . BxP
2. P-B3ch
1. . . . KtxP
2. R-Q3ch
1. . . . BxR
2. Q-Rch
1. . . . KxP
2. R-B4ch

End-Game No. 712. Black wins: 1 . . . Kt:xKBP (Black); 2 BxKt(B2), Q-Kt4ch; 3 K-R2, Q-B5ch; 4 B-Kt3, B-Kt8ch; 5 White resigns. After 5 QxB, Kt-K15ch; 6 PxKt, Q-R1ch mates next move.

End-Game No. 713

By E. I. Umnov

Black 5 Pieces

White White to play and win

(Trude, 1938. A composed ending with a problem flavor.)

Third Composing Tourney

With Problem No. 2700, the third composing tourney begins. All direct mate two-movers are eligible, with no thematic limitations. Entries will be published in this column. Composers are requested to submit previously unpublished compositions, after, of course, testing them thoroughly for soundness. It is hoped that Alain White will again act as judge.

Divan News

The August issue of the Washington Chess "Divan News" lists for Aug. 30 "An exhibition of 10-second blindfold chess by Reuben Fine vs. Our Ten Best Players! Only the Maestro will be blindfolded."

One of the Divan members, Donald Mugridge, visited New York recently, with great success in Rapid Transit tourneys. He won three tournaments, two at the Marshall and one at the Manhattan chess club.

Games From the Boston Tourney

Ruy Lopez

Bernstein	Reshevsky	Bernstein	Reshevsky
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	15 Q-R6	P-B5
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	16 R-Q1	R-B4
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	17 B-Kt3	B-h
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	18 Q-R4	B-K2
5 P-B3	KtxP	19 Q-R6	Kt-Kt4
6 Q-K2	Kt-B4	20 Kt-K5	B-B
7 KtxP	B-K2	21 Q-Kt4	R:xKt
8 B-B2	Castles	22 BxP	RxRch
9 Castles	KtxKt	23 RxR	Kt-B6ch
10 QxKt	P-Q4	24 PxKt	QxQ
11 P-Q4	B-Q2	25 BxPch	K-R
12 Q-B5	Kt-K5	26 R-K4	Q-Q
13 Kt-Q2	P-KB4	Resigns	
14 Kt-B3	P-KKt3		

Albin Counter Gambit

Bellaire	Adams	Bellaire	Adams
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	20 Castles	RxP
2 P-QB4	P-K4	21 B-B3	RxP
3 PxP	P-Q5	22 BxKtch	PxB
4 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	23 RxP	K-Q2
5 QKt-Q2	B-B4	24 KR-QB	R-KBch
6 P-KKt3	B-QKt3	25 RxR	KxR
7 P-QR3	BxKtch	26 R-K5	K-Kt3
8 QxB	BxP	27 R-K7	P-QB4
9 P-QKt4	KKt-K2	28 RxP	P-B5
10 B-QKt2	P-QKt4	29 R-KB3	R-QB
11 P-Kt5	BxKtP	30 R-QB3	K-B4
12 KtxP	Q-Q4	31 K-B	K-Q5
13 Kt:xB	QxKt	32 R-B	K-Q6
14 P-K4	Q-R5	33 K-K	R-Kch
15 Q-Kt3	R-Q	34 K-Q	P-B6
16 B-K2	Kt-Q5	35 P-B4	R-QKt
17 BxKt	QxB	36 R-R	R-Kt7
18 QxQ	RxQ	37 K-B	R-KB7
19 R-QB	Kt-B3	Resigns	

Reshevsky Wins

Winning 14 games, losing only to W. B. Suesman, of Providence, and drawing only with A. E. Santasiere, of New York, Samuel Reshevsky won the annual open championship of the United States Chess Federation, concluded in Boston. Second was Santasiere, who was followed by E. S. Jackson, Jr., third, and R. Steinmeyer, 17-year-old St. Louis boy, fourth.

American League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	P.C.
	St. Louis	68	47	.591
6½	Boston	61	53	.535
7	Detroit	60	53	.531
7½	New York	59	53	.527
12½	Chicago	55	59	.482
14	Cleveland	55	62	.470
16	Philadelphia	53	61	.453
20½	Washington	47	67	.412

Results Aug. 18

Detroit 3, Boston 0.
Boston 7, Detroit 4.
Cleveland 2, New York 0.
Chicago 2, Washington 1.
Philadelphia 5, St. Louis 4.

National League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	P.C.
	St. Louis	82	38	.745
18½	Pittsburgh	63	46	.583
18½	Cincinnati	63	46	.583
30	Chicago	59	56	.472
33½	New York	59	63	.442
37½	Philadelphia	43	64	.402
38½	Boston	44	67	.396
39½	Brooklyn	44	69	.389

Results Aug. 18

Chicago 5, Boston 3.
Cincinnati 1, Brooklyn 0.
Cincinnati 7, Brooklyn 6.
Philadelphia 5, Pittsburgh 2.
St. Louis 5, New York 2.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP)—If Tom Brown, the 16-year-old shortstop from Brooklyn's Prospect Park diamonds, fulfills Leo Durocher's optimistic predictions, Jake Pitler deserves an assist. . . . It was Jake's kindly encouragement that made Tom the "boy sensation" of the Piedmont League when the fans were about to ride him out of the circuit because of his early-season jitters. . . . Tom collected a War Bond and $114 in cash when he left Newport News, which recalls that when Calvin Coolidge McLish left the Dodgers for the Navy, his teammates collected a $100 purse for him. . . . Almost overcome by emotion, Cal stammered: "Gosh, fellows, I'd like to take you all down to the corner store and have sodas on me."

* * *

Peahead Walker, Wake Forest football coach, commenting on the fact that Fred Grant, high-scoring back of the Southern Conference last fall, has turned up at Alabama: "You know, the southeastern schools just have a little more money than we do, that's all."

The $3,000 Al Watrus won in the Maple Leaf open golf tournament dwindled to $2,295 by the time he had paid a Canadian income tax and converted what was left into United States funds. . . . Ex-Grappler George Zaharias wants to build a California model Madison Square Garden in Los Angeles after the war. . . . Red Dutton will announce next week whether he'll accept the National Hockey League Presidency. Reports say he'll decline, which would be a great sacrifice for a guy who loves hockey as much as Red does. . . . Texas League club owners will hold a meeting before long to make plans to play baseball again next summer. . . . Fred Annon, the war worker who paced the first qualifying round of the P. G. A. tournament at Seattle, took an 8-and-7 thumping from Jug McSpaden in the second round. And now he's just another Annonymous golfer.

Snead Still Champion, Regardless

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP)—They will crown a new P. G. A. champion at Spokane Sunday. Or will they?

They will if they can conveniently forget the P. G. A. already has a champion, prevented by duty in the armed service, or at least by an injury connected with that duty, from defending his title. And winning a title without defeating a defending champion always leaves the crown with a rather tinny sound.

The idea that the championship this year is a little on the synthetic order originated with Duke Ridgley, who writes a sprightly column in the Huntington, W. Va., Herald-Dispatch. Duke has more than a gabbing interest in the status of the winner of the current tournament, as he was the first "We want Sam Snead" man, and Sam Snead, now in the Navy, won the last P. G. A. tournament played.

Duke has much logic to back his argument that the winner of the current tournament will be a stand-in champion at best, although probably the world's highest paid stand-in. He stands to make a few thousand out of the tourney proper, and maybe some thousands more through the by-products of his victory, although the by-product business isn't quite as brisk as it was in the lush days before the war.

The field in the Spokane tournament is not made up of golf stumble bums. With maybe three or four notable exceptions, it probably is as good a field as the meet ever had. But the fact remains, the defending champion isn't there to protect his crown. If he were absent through choice that would be different, but Snead has no choice in the matter.

Snead won the 1942 tournament at Atlantic City. This was his first victory in a national tournament, although he is rated by many as the best player living. He came within a whisper of winning the National Open at Philadelphia in 1939.

He enlisted in the Navy the next day after winning at Atlantic City, passing up any chance there might have been to cash in on his triumph. To penalize him for that by taking away his title doesn't seem exactly cricket. Or golf either, for that matter.

Not that we are against the P. G. A.'s holding its tournament now. In fact, we're all for it. But we do think that a notation should be made in the record books that this was a war year and the champion was not present to defend his title.

And we also agree with Duke Ridgley that when the dove of peace flaps its wings again and the P. G. A. tournment is resumed with all its stars, Snead should be entered as the defending champion, no matter who wins the event this year.

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Financial News and Comment

Mid-Continent Earnings Up For Half Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Mid-Continent Petroleum Corporation and its subsidiaries reported for the first six months of this year a net income of $3,317,111 after all charges, including $1,473,250 provision for Federal and State taxes on income. This is equivalent to $1.79 a share, and it compares with $3,056,135, or $1.64 a share, for the corresponding half of 1943, when $2,619,200 was provided for taxes.

Gross sales increased to $30,471,792 from $26,188,621 in the six months of 1943.

United Carbon Company and subsidiaries report net income of $984,595 for the six months ended June 30, or $2.47 a share, compared with indicated net of $978,193, or $2.48 a share, for the same period of 1943.

American Agricultural Chemical Company and subsidiaries report net profit of $1,819,418 for the fiscal year ended June 30, or $2.90 a common share, compared with $2,024,927, or $3.22 a common share, for the preceding year.

Sweets Company of America, Inc. reports net profit of $119,751 (including nonrecurring income of $13,160), or $1.41 a share, for the first half of 1944, against $74,219, or 87 cents a share, for the six months ended June 30, 1943.

Mid-Continent Petroleum Corporation reports six months net profit of $3,317,111 or $1.79 a share, compared with $3,056,135 or $1.64 a share in the first six months of 1943.

Great Northern Paper Co. reports six months net profit of $941,869 equal to 94 cents a share, compared with $650,793 or 65 cents a share in the same period last year.

Gaylord Container Corp. and subsidiary report net profit of $522,620 for the six months ended June 30, equal to 73 cents a common share, against $497,524, or 68 cents a common share, for the like period of 1943.

Motor Wheel Corporation reports net profit for the nine months ended March 31 of $1,100,000, equal to $1.30 a share, compared to $1,588,007 or $1.88 a share in the similar period of the previous year. Net earnings were after a provision of $675,000 for postwar adjustment and renegotiation in the 1944 period, as against $300,000 in the previous period.

Natomas Company reports for the second quarter ended June 30, 1944, a profit of $37,002, before income tax, or approximately 4 cents per share.

Commercial Credit Co. reported for six months ended June 30 net profit of $3,040,050 after charges and $378,890 reserved for contingencies. This was equal to $1.51 a share on the common stock after preferred dividends and compared with net of $3,281,049 after charges and contingency reserves of $384,658, equal to $1.64 a common share, in the first half of 1943.

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Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Sept. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept. 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 15

U. S. Transportation Authority Proposed in New Legislation

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP) — Abolition of the southern freight rate differentials by order of Congress is sought under a bill introduced yesterday by Senator Lister Hill (D.) of Alabama, to set up a permanent, Federal transportation authority.

A brief clause in the bill, providing that all transportation rates "shall be free from discriminations, preferences, prejudices or inequalities," would call for removal of the differentials if approved by Congress and the President, Senator Hill told a reporter.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, which is now considering the South's case for equal rates with northern and eastern freight carriers, is subject. Senator Hill said, to policies set by Congress and would be directed by the bill to remove discriminatory differentials between sections.

Rates Long Protested

Southern interests have long protested that higher rates on freight moving by rail from their section than prevail in the North and East are hampering the South's industrial development.

The Hill bill would create a bipartisan Federal transportation authority, whose three members would be appointed by the President, with Senate approval, and would receive $10,000 annual salaries.

Duty of the new agency, Senator Hill said, would be to set up a co-ordinated transportation policy to guide rail, motor and water transport development in the nation.

Meanwhile a complete investigation of railroad freight rates after repeal of the land grant rates was advocated by C. E. Childe, member of the Board of Investigation and Research set up under the 1940 Transportation Act.

Endorse Boren Bill

Mr. Childe and Board Chairman Robert Webb in testimony before a Senate interstate commerce subcommittee, endorsed the House-passed Boren bill to repeal the land grant rates.

Revision of the railroad rate structure, after such an investigation, Mr. Childe said, might well save the Government many millions of dollars by lowering some rates even though others were raised. The ICC, he said, does not now have an opportunity to obtain facts necessary for a thorough consideration of rates.

The land grant rates, which provide that government freight shall be transported at half the regular rate, were exacted from pioneer railroads, mostly western and southern lines, in return for the allotment of public lands along their rights of way. Those rates have long since provided adequate compensation for the lands, Mr. Webb declared. They should be dropped, he added, in order to put other roads, as well as truck and water transportation, on an equal footing in bidding for government business.

U. S. Farm Housing Improvement Seen Vital Postwar Need

LAFAYETTE, Ind. (AP)—One of the most pressing postwar problems the nation must face and solve is the bad state of housing on American farms, L. E. Mahan of St. Louis, vice president of the Mortgage Bankers Association of America, asserted.

In an address prepared for the conference on rural housing at Purdue University, Mr. Mahan declared that "at least one half of the farm population of the country lived in houses of 'low value'."

"Better rural housing must be recognized as absolutely essential in the postwar period," he added, "because we will have the problem of returning millions of young men to the farm, and this may not be so easy if they must return to bleak, unlivable housing."

Mr. Mahan emphasized the credit possibilities in future rural housing and said the farm picture, in statistics, shapes up like this:

Total farm mortgage debt is around six billion dollars and there are 6,096,000 farms in the United States of which 2,363,000 are mortgaged. The mortgaged farms had a value of $15,873,000,000 and are mortgaged for around 47 per cent of their value.

Mr. Mahan asserted that the Federal Government is by far the most important factor in the rural credit field. "The government is now practically in control of our farm loan credit and there is no thought on its part of withdrawing," he declared. "It lowered interest rates to the point that it drove private capital from the field."

Court Denies Curb Suit Dismissal

NEW YORK (AP) — Supreme Court Justice Bernard Botein declined to dismiss a $354,540 damage suit against the New York Curb Exchange in which John M. Jones, a former member of the brokerage firm of Avery & Co., charged "wrongful suspension" from the Exchange.

Justice Botein ruled that any abridgement of Mr. Jones' rights by Curb officials, whom Mr. Jones alleged subjected him to a six months' "wrongful suspension" on the charge of improper execution of a customer's order for Quaker Oats common stock, "should be determined upon a trial and not upon affidavits."

The decision stated: "The plaintiff should have been accorded the right to confront the witnesses who furnished the testimony upon which his suspension was based, and to examine them concerning the subject matter of the charges."

The judge denied a motion for summary judgment sought by attorneys for Acting President Fred C. Moffatt of the Exchange, against whom Mr. Jones had directed his suit. Mr. Moffatt's attorneys contended that the Exchange had adhered to its rules and proceeded legally in Mr. Jones' suspension.

Earnings Rise Members Help Curb Rumors

NEW YORK (AP)—New York Stock Exchange officials have urged members to do everything possible to prevent "circulation of an unusual number of unverified rumors and reports" of which they said there had been recent indications.

"Whether or not the purpose is to excite speculative interest in, or to influence the prices of certain securities, the effect is often the same," Emil Schram, President, and John A. Coleman, chairman of the board of governors, said in a letter to members.

Saying that such rumors apparently originated from sources over which the exchange had no authority, the statement said:

"It is apparent already that, largely as a result of the circulation of such reports, there is a growing public suspicion that manipulative practices are again coming into play. . . .

"The incitement of speculation by various well-known methods of enticement belongs to a bygone day."

Mr. Schram and Mr. Coleman urged exchange members to use ceaseless vigilance by supervising orders flowing through their offices, by not repeating unsubstantiated reports and by using discretion in literature issued to the public.

Utility Given Year To Sell More Units

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission has granted Cities Service Power & Light Company a year's extension of time in which to comply with provisions of the holding company act.

On Aug. 17, 1943, the commission ordered Power & Light to limit its operations to a single integrated system comprised of the Toledo (Ohio) Edison Company, the Ohio Public Service Company and the Alliance (Ohio) Public Service Company by disposing of 20 subsidiaries.

At the same time, Federal Light & Traction Company, a subsidiary of Power & Light, was ordered to dispose of seven subsidiaries.

Since Power & Light and Federal have divested themselves of interest in eight companies and 11 others are under negotiation, the commission found "substantial progress in effection compliance" with its order.

Two Life Insurance Firms Show Gains in Half Year

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co., and Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co., in current financial statements reported progress made by both companies during the first half of this year.

Connecticut Mutual's statement showed that assets have passed the half billion mark, the total on June 30 standing at $521,786,534 against $479,905,234 on the same date a year ago. In 1922 the company reached the $100,000,000 mark, the $250,000,000 mark in 1935 and then added another $250,000,000 in the last nine years.

Phoenix Mutual, basing its report on the first seven months of this year, showed a gain of 35 per cent in sales of new life insurance, actual new insurance sold totalling $35,500,000 compared with $26,300,000 in the first seven months a year ago.

Awarded Airport Contracts

NEW YORK (AP) — The Civil Aeronautics Administration announced that the Grandview Company of Mount Vernon, N. Y., and the M. de Matteo Construction Company of Quincy, Mass., were the successful bidders for contracts to improve the Cumberland, Md., municipal airport. They bid $467,949.50, and $339,570.90 respectively on different projects.

Mill Ceilings Increased On Cotton Prints

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration, putting into effect its announced 2½ cents a pound increase in the textile mill ceilings for cotton print yarn fabrics, announced that the converters' ceilings on finished cloth made from the goods would remain unchanged "at least for the time being."

The decision means that converters will have to absorb the increases in price allowed the mills, in order to prevent a jump in retail prices.

"OPA believes that, even with the gray goods increases taken into account, the converters will be left with an appreciable gross margin" the agency's announcement said. "Available information indicates that the converting trade has had and continues to have prosperity that is almost without precedent.

"Consequently, OPA believes that the law does not require an increase in finished goods ceiling until it has been proven that an increase is necessary at the converting level."

The price increase for mills was required by the extended stabilization act, which specified that prices of "major" cotton textiles be increased sufficiently to reflect parity prices for raw cotton to growers.

The 2½ cent increase for class A print cloth, establishing the mill ceiling at 50.5 cents a pound, was made effective as of June 30, 1944, the effective date of the amended stabilization act. The other fabrics in the print cloth yarn groups, also raised 2½ cents above present ceilings, were ordered under the new ceilings as of yesterday.

Freight Carloadings Increase Slightly In Aug. 12 Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 896,172 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Aug. 12.

This was an increase of 5,714 cars, or 0.6 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 9,008 cars, or 1.0 per cent compared with the corresponding week a year ago, and an increase of 27,327 cars, or 3.1 per cent, compared with two years ago.

Loadings by classifications, with increase or decrease from the previous week and the corresponding week a year ago, follow:

	Last Week	Increase Over Prev. Week	Increase Over Year Ago
Miscel. Freight	397,590	2,528	12,382
Less-than-car. mdse.	106,440	1,654	5,650
Coal	180,274	4,158	3,248
Grain & Grain Prods.	51,184	*1,115	*8,214
Livestock	15,966	297	978
Forest Products	56,097	24	1,398
Ore	80,437	*1,728	*8,233
Coke	14,184	*104	*201

*Decrease.

Utility Hearing Sept. 17

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Securities and Exchange Commission has scheduled a hearing for Sept. 12 on General Gas & Electric Corporation's plan of divestment, simplification of corporate structure and equitable distribution of voting power.

SERVING NEW ENGLAND INVESTORS SINCE 1904

We invite orders for execution on the BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE

CHAS. A. DAY & CO.
INCORPORATED
SEARS BUILDING, BOSTON 8, MASS.
Member Boston Stock Exchange

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone 3-6661, 8 to 9 a. m.—6-7 p. m. daily. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The uniformly high quality of our work will please you.

FAMILY BUDGET LAUNDRY, Inc.
Magnolia Avenue at 22nd Street S.
Phone 3-1133

GOODYEAR SHOE HOSPITAL
REPAIRING
PHONE 7-9153

418 NORTH 20TH STREET

PANDORA
Beauty Shoppe
at Five Points
FRED BLANKENSHIP, MGR.
Phone 3-6963

ZAC SMITH STATIONERY COMPANY
PRINTING—ENGRAVING
OFFICE FURNITURE
2014 FIRST AVENUE

JACKS COAL & TRANSFER CO.
All good grades of
COKE AND COAL
PHONE 3-0200

Claudine Lawley Beauty Salon
Special Process for Lovely Work

PHONE 3-1048
2002 5TH AVE. N.

INSURANCE
MRS. MABEL V. CHEATHAM
representing
New York Life Ins. Co.
637 Frank Nelson Bldg.
Birmingham 3, Alabama
Telephone Bus. 4-2441, Res. 7-2499

ALABAMA

MOBILE

FOREMAN & FOREMAN, Inc.
General Insurance
Real Estate
Mortgage Loans
56 St. Francis St. Phone 2-6615

THE GLIDDEN COMPANY
Time-Tested
Paints, Varnishes and Enamels
77 Dauphin St., Mobile, Ala.
Tel. 2-5647

White Swan Laundry and Dry Cleaning Co.
907 Springhill Ave. Phone Dexter 1377
MOBILE, ALA.

For a Real Treat Try Libby's Canned Meats
"Greer's Got It"
—and remember—
Prices Are Lowest at Greer's
Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE

Style—Quality—Price
DAMRICH SHOE STORE
Home of
America's Finest Shoes
Men — Women — Children
105 DAUPHIN STREET

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Dial 4409; hours: 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PICKWICK Cafe
Successive listings in Duncan Hines Book
ADVENTURES IN GOOD EATING
Montgomery, Alabama

ALABAMA'S LARGEST
HILL'S
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

Florida

BRADENTON

Taste the Difference
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
SARASOTA PORT MYERS
ST. PETERSBURG
6th Ave. and 12th Street BRADENTON

DAYTONA BEACH

Shop in Cool Comfort at
AKRAS LADIES' SHOP
AIR CONDITIONED
110 South Beach Street

Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
Johns-Manville—Barrett Roofing
Duo-Therm—Sunbeam Furnaces
Petro-NoKol Oil Burners
116 So. Segrave Daytona Beach Ph. 2810

THE BOOTERY
Selby Arch Preserver and Enna Jettick Shoes for Women
BAGS, COSTUME JEWELRY
120 S. Beach St. Phone 853

FORT MYERS

FRANKLIN HARDWARE CO.
Hardware, China and Glassware—Gifts
First Street at Broadway Phone 32

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone 5-7087 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily. Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BERRIER'S ICE CREAM COMPANY
ALWAYS GOOD!
PHONE 5-3074
1300 Hogan St. 217 W. Eighth St.

Crossword Quiz Answers

P	A	I	N	T	E	R
A	N	N	I	E	▨	O
W	A	S	P	▨	M	S
S	▨	U	▨	P	O	E
▨	E	L	O	H	I	M
C	▨	A	▨	I	R	A
R	A	T	T	L	E	R
U	R	I	▨	I	▨	Y
C	R	O	U	S	E	▨
I	A	N	▨	T	▨	D
B	S	▨	D	I	D	O
L	▨	M	A	N	E	T
E	N	A	M	E	L	S

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE (Continued)

BEAUTIFUL LAUNDRY
Excellent Dry Cleaning
Give Your Clothes a Treat by Sending Them to
5 POINT DRY CLEANERS and SILVERMAN'S LAUNDRY
402 Riverside Ave. Phone 5-6333

EAT AT
Southern Cafeteria
Air Conditioned *Economical*
216-18 W. Adams Street

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445, 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

Shop **SEARS-MIAMI** *First*
2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES
MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 3-2060

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

SEYBOLD INSURANCE AGENCY, Inc.
Insurance for Everything
404 Seybold Bldg. Phone 3-4751

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami: 53 N. E. First St. Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach: 1432 Washington Ave. Tel. 5-2680

FLORIDA DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 North Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

Fine Furniture
Since 1925
DRAPERIES, FLOOR COVERINGS
UPHOLSTERING. LARGE SELECTION
Open 9-5 daily
RICHARD PLUMER
185 N. E. 40th St., Miami Phone 7-8714

Hughes SEED STORE
For your lawn try the new
Blu-Green Plant Food
Enriches grass. Helps keep chinch bugs out.
116 South Miami Avenue Tel. 3-2121

J. T. WILSON INSURANCE (Annuities, Business, Life)
Representing: The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada
471 N. E. 31ST STREET
Tels. Office 3-8797 Res. 2-7594

W. W. BAKER
INSURANCE
309 BISCAYNE BUILDING
3-4949—2-2644

TIP TOP GROCERY
4 Super Markets
27 N. W. 5 St.
665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 3 St.
1301 West Flagler St.

MIAMI BEACH

Economy Exterminators
Truly Nolen
Miami: Tel. 2-2555
Miami Beach: Tel. 5-7171

"Good Food for Good Thoughts"
Curry's
Restaurant of Distinction
7439 Collins Avenue Phone 6-1571

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

Dickson-Ives
The Woman's Store
Southland Fashions
For the New 1944 Season
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

FLORIDA

SARASOTA

THE SPORT SHOP
For Sportswear and Everywhere
At Five Points

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 8-1943, 9 to 12 daily, except Sundays. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT **Sears** in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
Furniture for any home
Two Great Stores
Lafayette 1102-1106 at Hyde Park Fla. Avenue

First Shoe Fixery in Florida
OLD RELIABLE SHU FIXRY
Est. in Tampa since 1910
Corner Tampa and Lafayette

Borden's Poinsettia ICE CREAM
TAMPA, FLA.

"Latest Fashions of the Season"
Maas Brothers
The West Coast's Largest, Most Complete Dept. Store

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream—Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

THE LAKESIDE PRESS
"Where Good Printing Is a Habit"
305 Gardenia Street Telephone 3675
West Palm Beach, Florida

Heating Master Craft
Duo Therm and
Washington Frogil
Hawthorne Roofing Co.
833 SO. POINSETTIA AVENUE

Whiting's Service Station
Tires, Batteries, Lubrication
Standard Oil Products
Auto Repairing and Accessories
RALPH WHITING
1518 So. Dixie Phone 9247

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone CH 3619, 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

SCHNEIDER & SON
• JEWELERS •
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

Make the 3-Step Test
In Lovely Light
RHYTHM STEP SHOES
Bucks
216 Peachtree Corner Cain

MACON

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SHOP
DANNENBERG'S
MACON, GA.
Middle Georgia's Greatest Department Store
60 Depts. at Your Service

The First National Bank & Trust Company IN MACON
Complete Banking Facilities
STRENGTH—STABILITY—SERVICE

SPENCER CORSETS
Individually designed with supports where needed
MRS. LEON L. RAGAN
Phone 7920 P. O. Box 513

GEORGIA

SAVANNAH

EAGLE SHOE SHOP
Complete Shoe Service for the Entire Family
111 DRAYTON STREET
Phone 20275

Choice Luncheon Meats
Fischer's
Bakery and Delicatessen
1014 ABERCORN

FREE BROTHERS Dry Cleaning Co. and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

LINDSAY & MORGAN CO.
FURNITURE—RUGS
LINOLEUM—DRAPERIES
INTERIOR DECORATORS
SAVANNAH, GA.

China Glassware Gifts
THOMAS WEST & COMPANY
18 West State Street

Globe Shoe Co.
17 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
PHONE 8161
Florsheim and Gold Cross Shoes
Art Craft Hosiery
Mail Orders Filled

No. Carolina

ASHEVILLE

ASHVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE

Auto and Home Supplies
Expert Tire Recapping
B. F. GOODRICH SILVERTOWN STORES
PHONE 3-4134

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE CLEANER
Forty-Five Years of Continued Service Increases Our Responsibility
DIAL 3-5191

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

South Africa's Smartest Departmental Stores
Cleghorn's
CAPE TOWN
JOHANNESBURG
PORT ELIZABETH
FINE RANGE OF
DISTINCTIVE FASHIONS
FOR WOMEN
always on view

CAFES AND REST ROOMS FOR VISITORS
Cleghorn and Harris Ltd.

SOUTH AFRICA
A Safe Proposition. Real Estate.
Consult VICTOR JONES
Established 1896. Government Valuer.
Atlas Building, 52 St. George's Street
Cape Town

AFRICANA:
"Africana" Books and Paintings. Individual pieces or collections supplied. Museums and Institutions featuring Africana should write
Maskew Miller Limited
29 Adderley Street Cape Town

THE ALMA CONSTRUCTION CO.
Builders and Contractors
6, Radio House
92, Loop Street, Cape Town
Telephone 2-6813

Head Office and Works
1 Draklow St., Woodstock Phone 5-1048
The Model
Quality + Service
Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN
(Continued)

Mercantile-Atlas Printing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers, Lithographers and Carton Manufacturers
Dormehl Street off Sir Lowry Road
Telephone 2-5164

DURBAN

THE DEPARTMENTAL STORE WITH AN IDEAL
At Your Service—Cheerily—Always
DURBAN & DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom—Tea Room—Kitchen Requisites.
235, PINE STREET PHONE 20521

GLADDEN EVERY DAY WITH FLOWERS FROM
HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists and Nurserymen Distinctive Quality and Service
353, West St. Phone 25321
Residence—85118

COCKERTONS
for FINEST FRUIT
FRESH VEGETABLES
FARM BUTTER, EGGS, etc.
Stall 35 City Market, Durban, & 249A, Pine Street Durban

JEANNE
(MISS J. TUNMER)
Delightful Lingerie and Maiden Form Brassieres
McFIE'S ARCADE

THE DAIRY SUPPLY & COLD STORAGE COY.
W. F. Booth (Pty) Ltd., Proprietors
Meat Purveyors
86-88, Berea Road, Durban
Specialities: Waverley Hams, Bacon, Sausages, Polony and Lard. Creameries Butter.
Branches: Estcourt Butchery, Stall 20, City Market. W. McDonalds Butchery, 95 Bulwer Rd. and at Rossburgh, Seaview, and Isipingo Beach.

GEO. WOOLLEY & CO.
Noted for:
FISH, POULTRY AND PROVISIONS
Home-Made Pickles a Speciality.
We stock Heinz Food Products.
Rumford's Baking Powder.
6-8, Commercial Road (close to Station) Phone 22493

COME TO "FAIRACRES" GUEST FARM, ORIBI GORGE, SOUTH COAST, NATAL. Every modern convenience. Electric light, inside sewerage, inner spring mattresses, hot and cold baths, SWIMMING, RIDING, etc. Beautiful scenery, restful, shady lawns, interesting walks. Situated 1,800 feet above and in sight of the sea. 18 miles inland from Port Shepstone. Farm bus available. You will enjoy the peaceful atmosphere and fresh farm food.

MITCHELL PARK TEA ROOMS
In the Park—Phone 37772
Town Depot: 74, Field St.
Cake Orders Phone 23719
Sandwich Orders Phone 24491
Cakes and Catering a Speciality
We have our own Bakery.

Smythe's Tyre & Battery (Pty) Ltd.
491/3, Smith Street, Durban
FOR TYRE REPAIRING, RETREADING AND VULCANIZING. BATTERY SERVICE AND CAR LUBRICATION.
PHONES 22284 and 24946

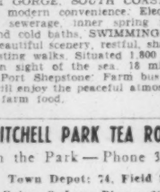
ANSTEY'S
DURBAN'S LEADING FASHION STORE

WEST END FRUITERERS
539, WEST STREET, DURBAN
Sellers of
FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
also
BUTTER, EGGS AND CHEESE
PHONE 21091

THE Moore Shoe Co.
For Satisfaction and Value in FOOTWEAR
368, West Street, Durban

"STEVENS"
Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Parlours Under Personal Supervision
Expert Attention Satisfaction Guaranteed
Permanent Waving—from £1.1.0
W. W. STEVENS (Phone 22230)
4, Colonial Mutual Buildings. (Skyscraper)
339, West Street

JOHANNESBURG

You Get A Good Deal at
MODERN ARTISTIC FURNITURE POTTERY

HEN WOOD
Domestic Hardware, Tools, etc.
OHANNESBURG and DURBAN

For the Best Tailoring Shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
The House for Honest Value.
44, Rissik Street,
JOHANNESBURG

ADIE & CO.
Cor. Jeppe and Joubert Streets
SPECIALISTS IN OUTSIZE FROCKS, SUITS and TWO-PIECE ENSEMBLES

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

BRENNER'S
Service Stations
"THE BETTER SERVICE STATIONS"
for all motoring requisites
Complete Lubrication
Petrol and Oil
Repairs and Accessories
Tyres, New, Retread and Recapped
Panel Beating, Spray Painting
Harrison and De Villiers Streets
Phones 33/7265, 33/2082. P. O. Box 80
BRANCHES
Country Club Garage, Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

PAINTINGS
RARE CHINA
BRONZES
ANTIQUES
CONSTANTLY on EXHIBITION
LANGTON GALLERIES
324-5-6, Grand National Building
RISSIK STREET Phone 22-3894

June's and O.K. Ladies' Hairdressing Saloons
Specialist in Permanent Waving, etc
Fully Qualified Staff in Attendance
2nd Floor, O. K. Bazaars
Eloff St., Johannesburg
Owned and Controlled by
I. Hutcheson and A. Milne
Phones 22-3970 and 22-5644

Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
25 Joubert St., Johannesburg
The Footwear people reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes

PIETERMARITZBURG

PEACH & HATTON LTD.
Furnishings and Floor Coverings
136, Church St. Phone 3057
Also at 537, West St. Durban

A. ROSS & CO. Ltd.
DEPARTMENT STORE
All Your Requirements Under One Roof
"Value with Cheerful Service"
P. O. Box 97 Phone 2225

CHRISTIE'S
CAFE DE LUXE
for
Cakes, Chocolates, Confectionery
204, Church Street Phone 2639

For Groceries and Provisions
L. GODWIN
281, Church Street Phone 4110

STYLE — SOFTEES
You will always find The Most Fashionable
SHOES at SEIGEL'S
165, Church St. Phone 4419
Repairs a Speciality.

PRETORIA

'phone 2-7153
Bertida Ltd.
Millinery and Gowns
185 Andries Street, Pretoria.

Pretoria Florists
(PTY) LTD.
3, Koedoe Arcade, Pretoria
Choice and Rare Flowers in Season
PHONE 2-2844

TSCHACHER'S
LADIES' HAIRDRESSING SALOON
Trysa Buildings, Andries Street, Pretoria.
OUTSTANDING SERVICE IS OUR SECRET OF TURNING CUSTOMERS INTO LASTING CLIENTS
Telephone 2-7803

DAIRY CATTLE FOR SALE
Pedigreed Fries., Ayrshire, Jerseys Bulls and Cows, C. A. Tested, milk records furnished.
NIMMO J. LAW
Koedoespoort Dairy Farm
1304, Pretorius Street, Pretoria

D. Clark (Pty) Ltd.
14 Bureau Lane, Pretoria.
Stationers
Shorthand, Typewriting and Duplicating
Phone 2-0307.

Union of South Africa

SPRINGS

D. A. McLEOD & CO.
High Class Grocers and Provision Merchants, also Glass and Chinaware
43, THIRD STREET, SPRINGS
Telephone 56-3131 P. O. Box 109

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AUCKLAND LAUNDRY Ltd.
'Phone 26-632 (8 lines)
Private Laundry Service
Bagwash Service
DRY CLEANING
Carpet Shampooing
Hat Blocking

CHRISTCHURCH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 34773. Hours: 9-12 m. Mon. 9-10 a. m. Wed. 6-7:30 p. m. Fri.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

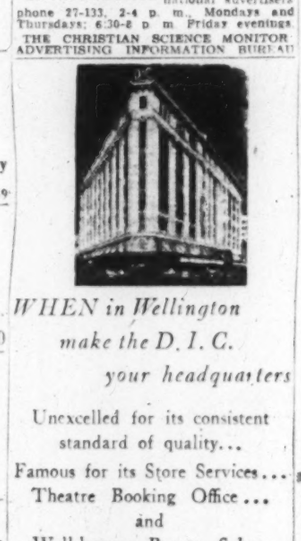
WOOL BROKERS • FURNITURE
STOCK AGENTS • HARDWARE
GRAIN and SEED • TIME PAYMENT
PROVISIONISTS • LAND AGENTS
DRAPERY • TEA ROOMS
THE FARMERS'
"The Big Store in Cashel Street"
CHRISTCHURCH

ETHNE'S CAKE SHOP
HEREFORD COURT, CHRISTCHURCH
River Bank and Office Desk Lunches Meat, Vegetables and Sweet
also
Soldiers' and Civilians' Parcels Cake or Biscuits

WELLINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27-133, 2-4 p. m., Mondays and Thursdays; 6:30-8 p. m. Friday evenings.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WHEN in Wellington make the D. I. C. your headquarters
Unexcelled for its consistent standard of quality...
Famous for its Store Services... Theatre Booking Office... and Well-known Beauty Salon.
D. I. C. on the Quay
Wellington 'Phone 43,123



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Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Mexican Silhouettes

San Nicolás College

Pátzcuaro is a "joyous city" according to the Aztec meaning of the word, and by the way, Mexicans do hope against hope that visitors will pronounce it with the accent on the first syllable, as Pátzcuaro should be spoken.

Ancient College Now a Museum

Look up a narrow street from a corner of the main Plaza, and there is a one-story modest appearing building, dating back to Spanish colonial days. It seems to stand right in the center of the street so that it arrests the attention of all who come to Pátzcuaro's weekly Friday market. Today it is a Museum of Popular Arts, but it was originally the College of San Nicolás, the oldest, they say, in Latin America.

When the Spaniards came here in 1540 one Don Vasco de Quirago was humanely interested in the Indians and founded schools for them as well as the College of San Nicolás for his own people. This quaint edifice still stands as a reminder of San Nicolás, although the College was moved in 1541 to the nearby city of Morelia, where many of the Republic's leading citizens received their education.—M. F. K.

Daily Anecdote

More Than Law

It was the opinion of Daniel Webster, based on his own experience, that, to attain to a real success in his profession, a lawyer needed to know more than law, that his calling required familiarity with as many subjects in the field of general knowledge as possible.

One day, when a young attorney asked the veteran statesman what he should study to build himself up in his profession, Webster laughingly replied, "Turnips." Although the answer did not seem at all related to his need, the young man faithfully followed the suggestion, and in time became something of an authority on the subject of that lowly vegetable.

A year or two afterwards, a neighboring farmer originated a new turnip, from the sale of whose seed he expected to make a fortune. Another neighbor began to raise and sell the same seed, and a lawsuit resulted. The originator of the seed came to retain Webster to prosecute the case.

"I am not very well informed on the subject of turnips," said Webster, "but there is a young fellow over at the village who knows all about them. Go and get him. I am sure he can help you."

The farmer engaged the young turnip expert, and when the trial was called, the lawyer astonished the judge, jury, and spectators by his profound knowledge of turnips. The case was triumphantly won and launched the young lawyer on a successful career.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Will Johnson

"I sincerely trust you aren't planning to try winning favors from me by presentation of 10-cent trinkets."

"Dear Daily Features"

Fan Mail from Overseas

Expressions of appreciation for our various features are always welcomed, as is this portion of a letter from a radioman 1/c aboard a destroyer off the Normandy coast. A relative, and recipient of the

OH YES.. YOU KNOW THOSE "QUOTATIONS OF THE DAY" (SOME NAME OF THAT SORT) THAT APPEARS ON THE COMIC SHEET OF THE MONITOR? YOU KNOW, THOSE LITTLE THOUGHTS OF A SHORT LINE OR TWO.. WELL IT WOULD PLEASE ME GREATLY IF YOU WOULD CLIP THOSE OUT OF THE PAPER AND SEND THEM TO ME. I HAVE GOOD USE FOR THEM. GIVE MY LOVE TO THE OTHER AUNTS AND BOB AND MARIE. LOVE-RAY.
V-MAIL

letter, Mrs. G. H. G. P., Brooklyn, adds: "Some years ago my brother subscribed to the Monitor, and evidently these quotations made an impression on my nephew. Would it be possible to obtain a group of them? I hope you may be able to help."

Editor's Note: A group of these "Quotations for Today" has already been dispatched to the serviceman.

Today's Quotation

I've left the past in God's keeping,
The future his mercy shall clear;
And what looks dark in the distance
May brighten as I draw near.

—Mary Gardner Brainard

In Lighter Vein

Thoughtless

The soldiers were being drilled in the village square, watched by a little group of the residents.

"Company! Two paces forward —march!" bawled out the sergeant-major.

"Now, isn't that just like them chaps!" said an old lady amongst the spectators. "Why couldn't he take two paces forward himself instead of moving the whole regiment?"—Answers.

Derrick Needed?

"Gunter-rigged yacht—genuine bargain at £25 complete with easily-repaired leak. Can be seen at Yacht Club."—Advt. in Nigerian paper.

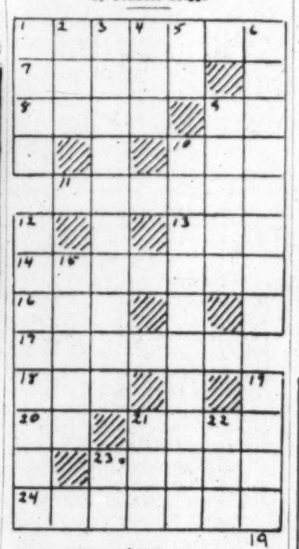
Under water?—Punch.

A Verse for Today . . .

And, behold, the angel of the Lord came upon him, and a light shined in the prison. . . . And his chains fell off from his hands.—Acts 12:7

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What person might execute a "still life"?
7—In Riley's poem, who has "come to our house to stay"?
8—Something described as "vespine" would resemble what?
9—Manuscript (abbr.).
10—Who wrote the poem "Israfel"?
11—What is a common Hebrew name for God?
13—Man's name.
14—What is a rattlesnake also called?
16—What is one of Swiss cantons?
17—Who was co-adapter, with Howard Lindsay, of the play "Life With Father" by Clarence Day?
20—Bachelor of Science (abbr.).
21—What queen entertained the shipwrecked Aeneas?
23—What French painter illustrated Poe's "The Raven"?
24—What is a siliceous substance fused upon metal (pl.)?

Down
1—Would a nandine have fins, paws, or ears?
2—Collection of sayings.
3—What do you call the use of materials or devices to prevent escape of heat or electricity?
4—To clamp.
5—Symbol for tellurium.
6—What flower was once considered a token of remembrance?
9—What is watered silk?
10—Goliath was what?
12—What is a vessel used for melting ores, metals, etc?
15—What French city was once noted for its rich tapestries?
19—Specks.
21—What is a barrier to prevent the flow of water?
22—Inhabitants of what State have been nicknamed "Muskrats" (abbr.)?
23—Symbol for masurium.
(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements).

Did You Know That—

Antelope cannot live in the woods? They like open country.

American hens are doing their part in the war effort by laying each day more eggs than there are persons in the country?

Pigments used in luminescent paint coatings are sulfides of zinc, cadmium, calcium or strontium, specially processed to produce the desired fluorescent or phosphorescent properties?

Brevities

It's another misfortune for the Nazis that they lose more and more of their oil supply as they develop among themselves more and more friction.—Boston Globe.

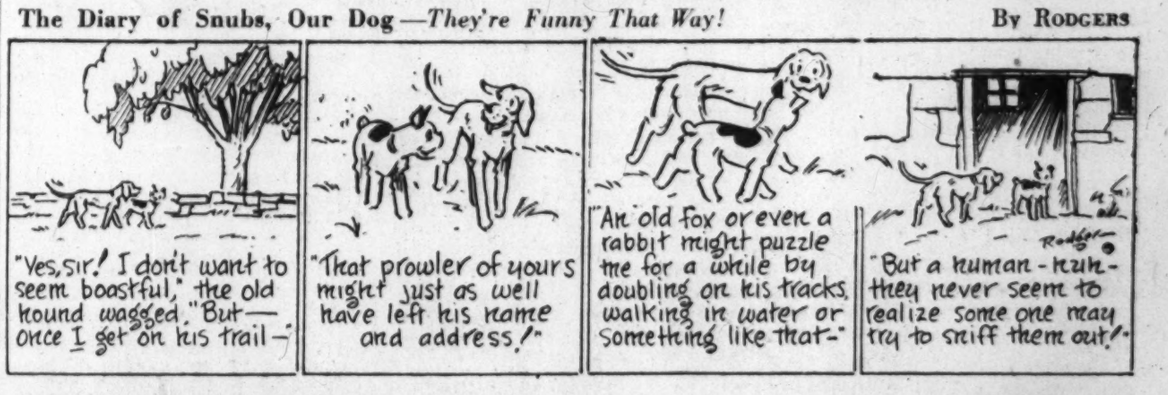
A writer speaks of a man who does his own laundry. At least the pleasure of knocking the buttons off your shirt is your own.—Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal.

NEWS ITEM— WE DEFINITELY DECIDE THE PORCUPINES NEED THE FRUIT MORE THAN WE DO.

I'LL SHOO THOSE PORCUPINES AWAY FROM THESE FRUIT TREES IF I HAVE TO PARK OUT HERE AGAIN TONIGHT
WHO-O-O-O-O
WHIZ-Z-
ON MY WORD OF HONOR-- HE WAS SITTING RIGHT THERE ONLY 2 SECONDS AGO
L.F. VAN ZELM

The Taffles—*Low-Water Mark* **By Palmer**

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*They're Funny That Way!* **By Rodgers**


"Yes, sir! I don't want to seem boastful," the old hound wagged. "But— once I get on his trail—
"That prowler of yours might just as well have left his name and address!"
"An old fox or even a rabbit might puzzle me for a while by doubling on his tracks, walking in water or something like that—
Rodgers
"But a human-nuh-they never seem to realize some one may try to sniff them out!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Satisfied Customer* **By The Hagers**

HOW MUCH AM I BID FOR THIS LOVELY LUNCH BOX?
THIRTY-FIVE CENTS!
FIFTY CENTS!
SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS!
ONE DOLLAR!
SOLD FOR THE CEILING PRICE— SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS!
I SHALL WIRE ENTHUSIASTIC GREETINGS TO THE O.P.A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Nazi 'Peace' Offer

We wonder what Hamlet, who was perplexed about the condition of Denmark in a forgotten year, would think about Germany in 1944. A history of the vagaries of Teutonic thinking would be incomplete without reference to the year—this year—in which that strange editorial on the world's chances of making peace with Germany appeared in a publication of the German Foreign Office press service and was broadcast to the world.

Here is a bit from it:

> The Versailles Treaty was the harshest peace treaty known up to that time. The peace that ensued lasted two decades. If the Versailles Treaty had been milder, the new war perhaps would have broken out in 1930; if it had been harsher, one could perhaps have delayed the new war until 1945.

In other words mild peace would have only permitted them to arm faster and attack sooner.

This is the way the present leaders of Germany talk as the day when they must make peace comes nearer. "Give us," they say in effect, "a mild peace and we will be at your throats again in ten years. Give us a harsh peace and you may have a quarter of a century of troubled rest from war. But peace—that is something you cannot make with us, unless you will let us rule you and all others."

Of course the Nazis put it another way. We must divide the mineral wealth of the world with them on terms they decide are fair. We must recognize their asserted claims to a proportionate section of the world's surface, the proportion to be based on German population.

Now if we had not got some idea of what this sort of German thinking considers to be a fair division of the good things of this world, and if we had not begun to understand the meaning of "lebensraum" as defined in terms of a population whose increase is aided by all sorts of official devices and with the aim of acquiring numbers to overawe smaller peoples—then we might take this German editorial to our economists, our political experts, our peacemakers and say to them, "See what needs to be done to make this world tolerable to Germans."

With the memory of Munich, of Prague, or Warsaw, of Rotterdam, of Lidice still hot, with the knowledge of the techniques of de-population which the Nazis have been carrying out against Jews, Poles, Yugoslavs and even the French, we do not take these statements about dividing up the world with Germans very seriously. They are less useful for councilors to read before going into conference than for soldiers before going into battle.

The present leaders of Germany may not represent all Germans, nor even most Germans. They state in its most brutal language, however, a theory which permeates too much of the thinking of those who have usually managed to master and lead the masses of Germany. If, after this war, these masses are confronted by victors who say "We do not intend to try to make peace with you, neither a long peace nor a short one, a mild one or a harsh one, but we intend to exercise the necessary controls to prevent you from ever making war again," the German people should know that their leaders asked for it.

Bing and Bang

When it goes Bing, watch out! And it is going that way every now and then-some in Normandy, we are told. The Psychological Warfare Division of SHAEF has launched an offensive on war weariness in France by turning loose a flood of light, escapist motion pictures, and they are doing what the Germans failed to do in four years—namely, to increase French gaiety.

The 88-millimeter gun in this celluloid arsenal is reported to be a weapon known as the Crosby. It is described as capable of piercing the most ironclad ennui. Yes, it's an American invention. This invention is, of course, the crooner. The military version of Bob Burns's bazooka may be all right for putting runs in the Huns, but when it comes to blitzing the blues the Crosby that goes Bing is evidently becoming the standard weapon.

Now, lest Frank Sinatra's publicity agent suspect official favoritism for his own product's most formidable competitor, the Psychological Warfare Division might well issue a special starlight communiqué pointing out that this is no time to make the French swoon, as American girls in bobby socks are said to do at Sinatra "concerts."

Along the Seine

With Allied commanders enjoying the advantage of air reconnaissance they continue to maintain a curtain of silence over the whereabouts of their own troops. But when a corner is lifted here and there or when German reports contain some circumstantial evidence of reliability, it appears that the enemy is pulling back to the general line of the Seine.

Some Allied reports make much of the fact that most of the Seine bridges —except at Paris—have been destroyed. The implication is that the Germans will be unable to get what armor and supplies they have saved from Normandy across the river under air attack. Too much emphasis should not be placed on this factor in the rapidly shifting military picture.

The Seine below Paris is a river of only moderate size. Under air attack it may hamper the Germans, but will certainly not stop them. Nor will it afford them a sure new defense line. Military engineers today work marvels in the crossing of streams, and rivers aren't what they used to be in a military sense. The Russians in crossing the Dnieper and Vistula had a much more difficult problem than the Seine offers. Operations in France have now been opened up to a degree that a stable line may never again be formed.

Wrapping Up the War

At an unprecedented pace the cartons of foods and other essential supplies roll overseas. Mountains of packaged goods—as much in two weeks, says Charles E. Wilson, vice-chairman of WPB, as was shipped in the whole of 1918. Cartons and yet more paper cartons must flow from the processors, that these goods may be safely packed. There are unusual civilian needs, too.

So it is that the call for waste paper urgently goes out again. The supply still falls short of the demand. It is unthinkable to make further inroads on America's diminishing pulp resources (even if manpower were available!), when reprocessed paper will serve and when throughout the Nation there still is unsalvaged paper.

In normal years Americans have burned or dumped 70-75 per cent of their paper relying on a supposedly inexhaustible pulp supply from the forests. At today's prices this represents a waste of close to three fourths of a billion dollars yearly. Scrap troopers, young and old, are doing a valiant and patriotic job, but Mr. and Mrs. Citizen have not yet co-operated to the last usable piece, as a little sniping at some backyard incinerators or a visit to many a town dump might show. Well-packaged goods going to the four corners of the globe make a fine record. But we paper salvagers evidently have to do even better. Let's go!

Wavell, Gandhi and Jinnah

The Gandhi offer to urge full national support of Britain's war effort in India in return for a grant of immediate independence to India contains no hopeful basis for a settlement. There was a time when civil disobedience in India threatened British security, and when an offer of this sort might have had some attractive aspects. Now Mr. Gandhi is offering something the British don't particularly need.

Nevertheless, the effect on public opinion in non-British countries of British refusal to talk with Mr. Gandhi is usually unfortunate. The explanation of such refusals is complicated and little noticed whereas the refusal makes big headlines.

The Cripps offer still stands as Britain's policy on India, and this requires that the Indians reach an agreement among themselves. There is, however, little evidence that the differences between the Hindus and Moslems are being settled, despite Mr. Gandhi's apparent turn-about on the question of partitioning Moslem and Hindu India.

Though Mr. Gandhi has now expressed himself as willing to accept this solution as a basis for obtaining Indian independence, the slated conference between him and the Moslem leader, Mr. Jinnah, has not yet materialized, reportedly because of the condition of Mr. Jinnah's health. But there are also reported some technical differences between the two leaders regarding plebiscites, differences which have to be ironed out if Indians are to arrive at a plan for partition.

The British have said they will talk with the Indians when the Indians will speak in unity. So far, Messrs. Gandhi and Jinnah have not been able to complete even an agreement to disagree.

One Landing That Is Meeting Plenty of Opposition

Little People of France

By Sydney A. Clark

The American advance toward Paris is pulling a great shroud from long smothered France. It is revealing the little people and their little activities and every American who has loved that land must look forward with eagerness to rediscovering persons he has known and liked, who may now be drawing their first free breath in four years. We have heard snatches of news or rumor —mostly grim in nature—about the big people, Herriot, Blum, Daladier, Jeanneney, but we have heard almost nothing of the fifty million small fry who are the fabric of the nation, thrifty, hard-toiling folk who ask no favors beyond the freedom to do their own work and enjoy their own homes.

Speaking for myself, as a persistent pre-war traveler in France, almost every town of Normandy, Brittany, Anjou, Maine, Touraine, which springs briefly into the headlines recalls some particular individual whom I vividly remember though that person may never have known or noticed me. Le Mans is a case in point and the little person in Le Mans of whom I think is—or was—a motorwoman.

* * *

The street cars of Le Mans are odd, diminutive affairs, brick red in color and only two or three lifts above the mechanical level of the Toonerville Trolley. They are not "manned" but "womanned" (I write as of 1939, when I knew them), and the *Manceauses* who pilot them and collect fares are strong, jolly, wind-blown girls who are not in the least intimidated by rough customers. The motorwomen wear black *tabliers* and tricolor scarves, and if the Nazis forced them into brown uniforms with Swastika scarves one may be very sure that the earlier garb, so typically French, will already have been resumed.

The particular motorwoman of whom I think easily circumvented the rule, which prohibited conversation with patrons. Prière de ne pas parler au conducteur, pleaded a large sign on the front of the car, but she or someone else had pencilled out the Ne Pas so that the public was urged to "talk with the motorman (or woman)."

At one stop a very ancient blind man whose face was chiefly a mass of bushy whiskers, signalled with his cane. "*Puis-alors* —Get back in the car," shouted the motorwoman to the patrons who clustered around her chatting. "Don't you see old Pierre wants to get on. Give him room." She stopped the car and stepped down to the street. First she pulled his bushy whiskers and then patted his shoulder. "*Viens, grand-père. En voiture. Doucement,*" and she put all her strength into hoisting him up the rickety steps. "*Eh bien, allons.*" She tweaked his whiskers again and not too lightly; then started the car.

* * *

Old Pierre found himself amid friends and he presently entered into the fun. With his cane he jabbed at the motorwoman repeatedly and she danced from side to side with appropriate little screams and protests, all the while clinging to her driving apparatus and more or less directing the progress of the car. Once the end of Pierre's cane caught her squarely in the ribs. "*Touché!*" yelled someone. "*Bravo, grand-père.*"

Le Mans is the city of Queen Berengaria, wife of Richard Coeur de Lion, and honors her by a splendid sarcophagus in the cathedral. It is a city also of Wilbur Wright, for here he first demonstrated to Europe a strange contraption that would fly through the air. It was Léon Bollée of Le Mans who first "put across" to financial interests the American aviation pioneer and his invention. An enormous statue of Wright in the nude, a most curious attire—or lack of it—for a bicycle mechanic from Dayton, Ohio, dominates the main square (he appears to climb into the sky and is abetted by Icarus, *son précurseur*, who adjusts his winged sandals at the base of the statue), and an important street of Le Mans is named *rue Wilbur Whright* (sic). These persons of history lend interesting touches of color to the city, but the persons who give it the character of France, in my mind, are those little people whom I saw enacting a "human comedy" in a street car

Rehabilitating Germany

The Bookshelf

Even people who strongly believe in the basic goodness of human nature hardly think that the Germans will forswear their master-race obsession and all it implies if, after they have been defeated, we merely tell them: "Don't do it again." Something more forceful than a friendly reprimand will be needed.

But what?

Answer is attempted in HOW TO END THE GERMAN MENACE, by five Hollanders (New York: Querido. $1.25).

Many suggestions have been made hitherto, and each of them has become at once a subject of heated controversy. Some of the trouble is due to the fact that it is difficult to draw the border-line between curative measures of punishment on the one hand, and revenge on the other.

With regard to Germany, the road to justice is strewn, indeed, with the pitfalls of emotion. It is probably not so much the emotional aspect, however, that bars an agreement among the parties concerned. Up to now, public opinion in the United Nations camp has been widely split on the question whether the entire German people or only the top layer of the Nazi Party shall be considered guilty. In addition to this dilemma, the crime committed by Hitler's Germany is so gigantic that exceptional measures will have to be taken to prevent its repetition. The authors of "How to End the German Menace" advocate the partition of Germany. They want to see the country broken up into three, or, possibly, four parts—an eastern, predominantly Prussian, part; a southern part, including Thuringia in the North and the Palatinate in the West; a western part, stretching from Leipzig to the Rhine, and a Hanseatic state, embracing Hannover and the northern districts from Mecklenburg to Holland.

The reasons offered for this plan are good and in some respects even cogent. The authors contend that it will prove impossible to weaken Germany permanently either biologically or economically. Yet they think German power can be curtailed effectively by a permanent political weakening of the German nation. To make the Germans reconcile themselves to this solution, the following procedure is suggested:

To have not all of Germany occupied by mixed forces, but each of the three parts by troops of a single power—American or British or Russian; to encourage "centrifugal forces inside Germany" by granting preferential treatment to the western and southern parts, and finally, to bind economically the three parts to different groups of states which will "after the peace strive on a regional basis for economic rapprochement and collaboration."

Notwithstanding objections that may be raised, the plan is a serious, realistic, and humane presentation of the problem, deserving to be widely read and discussed.

E. S. P.

Our Readers Say—

Holidays for Children

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Would readers of The Christian Science Monitor like to give such a boy or girl an outdoor holiday at one of the three Union Settlement camps in lovely Palisades Interstate Park?

There are 620 children and mothers on our whiting list. All winter they have been saving their nickels and dimes, every bit they can spare, toward the coveted weeks at camp. This self-help is important, but what they can save covers only a small part of the cost—$7.50 is still needed to send each child for one week; $15 will take care of one boy or girl for two weeks, and $30 will send them both. Any amount will help and will be greatly appreciated. The children are ready to go. Will you make it possible?

Checks should be drawn to Union Settlement and mailed to 237 East 104th Street, New York City.

HENRY SLOANE COFFIN,
President, Union Settlement Assn.
New York

OPA Looks Ahead—Confidently

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Mary Hornaday

OPA has a bear by the tail.

Along with other Government administrators, Chester Bowles began to talk this week on how to wield the tremendous power he has over economic forces in order to set the nation down as gently as possible when the wartime production boom is over.

Probably no agency in Washington has power equal to OPA's to determine whether there will be prosperity or depression, employment or unemployment, plenty or want in the United States after the war.

Since our country is still run on a profit system, most manufacturers make only those items that will give them a profit. Mr. Bowles has the power, in setting prices, to decide what fair profits are: hence he can decide what and how much will be produced.

Before the war, production was regulated more or less on the old economic law of supply and demand. During the war, to keep scarcity from sending prices skyrocketing, the law was negated by price control from Washington.

Today OPA's job is to get the nation safely back to the old law of supply and demand, then step out of the picture.

In doing so there is a big danger of creating either a boom or a depression.

Mr. Bowles will try to steer the nation clearly down the middle path between the two.

Prices of most things the housewife buys from day to day, such as food and clothes, will remain the same as during the war.

If she goes to buy one of the new electric irons to be available this fall, she will pay a prewar price. But if she is looking forward to a new refrigerator or vacuum cleaner, she should count on paying at least 10 per cent more than in 1941.

For the consumer's sake, Mr. Bowles could price the new refrigerator at 1941 prices, but what would happen? Workers who made it would find their earnings cut. Nonprofit-making employers would throw workers out of jobs and the whole national economy would become depressed so that only a few people could have new refrigerators.

On the other hand, if Mr. Bowles sets the price too high, people will use up their war bond money too quickly, profits will accumulate in the hands of a few and the nation will find itself in an inflationary boom, followed by collapse and economic disaster.

If the price is set just right, manufacturers can make a lot of refrigerators at a reasonable profit on each, cut the price on each gradually by mass production and application of new ideas and give the consumer the best possible product at the best possible price. That's ideal.

Mr. Bowles has described his goal in these words: "Our pricing policy should encourage the fullest possible production of goods and services at the lowest possible prices to consumer."

OPA's tremendous postwar price-fixing job has just begun. Only 50 or 60 requests for prices of new articles have been made to OPA thus far, but the rush is expected as soon as Germany collapses and the manpower pinch eases to the point where reconversion permission granted by WPB this week can be utilized.

Naturally there will be loud demands for an end to all price control, once the war is won. This will undoubtedly be voiced in Congress, but Mr. Bowles is ready with his usual ample supply of charts to show the disaster that befell the nation when it ended price controls abruptly after World War I. "It would be folly today, in our anxiety for peacetime production, to repeat the bitter mistakes of 1918-19," he says.

There are people in Washington who want their jobs continued just for the sake of holding them, but Mr. Bowles isn't one of them.

Still, he doesn't make any promises when price control can be safely ended. "As soon as there is no longer any danger of inflationary price increases in a particular commodity field, price controls should be removed from that field," he says. "The speed with which this decontrolling process can be carried out will depend entirely upon the course of the war and the economic condition which we face in the reconversion and immediate postwar periods."

A lot of people's welfare may depend on Mr. Bowles' judgment in the months to come. This at least is encouraging—he is a "full employment" enthusiast and an avowed opponent of the scarcity economics the nation tried backin its last depression.

Labor and Politics

The Wide Horizon

By Robert J. Watt

International Representative of the American Federation of Labor

(From address at annual convention of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor at Springfield, Mass.)

Good relationships between labor and industry in collective bargaining are essentially those of two parties making a simple contract, and keeping it. This relationship is dependent upon a free forum and fair dealing, unhampered by one-man czars, anonymous spokesmen, and bureaucratic preachers who usually know all the prices but few of the values.

And I don't believe it is necessary for the American Federation of Labor to become a political party, or the tail to any political party kite to do this job. The problem is whether labor unions are to continue to function as collective bargaining agencies for the working people they represent in their economic relationships with employers, or whether labor unions are to be transformed into political parties.

I believe such a course is dangerous to trade unions, to democracy, to individual liberty and to freedom of speech and thought.

For nearly three-quarters of a century, the American Federation of Labor has worked for the well-being of the American people. We have recognized that our primary function was that of collective bargaining representatives for the American wage earners.

We believe we have a right and a duty to inform our members whenever their economic interests are at stake and to act as their legislative representatives on those economic interests. I sincerely doubt whether we have the responsibility to do more than that.

We have no right to operate as a political organization unless we are going to accept the responsibilities and limitations of a political organization. We must either quit being a labor union, or at least frankly acknowledge our identity as a hybrid.

If we hitch ourselves to one party, we eventually rise and fall with the party. We become more political than economic in our objectives. We become the pendulum swinging hopelessly and helplessly with the party. One extreme breeds another. If you doubt that statement, I suggest you look at what has happened to free trade unions in nations where political upheavals have taken place, and where labor unions were more political than economic.

I know of no better propaganda against the labor movement—and the political party involved—than the appearance of political dictatorship by a man or group of men who were elected or appointed as labor union representatives, and not elected to be political party bosses. I sincerely doubt whether the average American worker will agree that any individual is entitled to speak for him politically, because he is a member of a trade union. . . .

The American Federation of Labor will continue to make every effort to keep the American trade unions a labor movement of, and by, and for the working people. We will not get off the beam, even if some do-gooders are foolish enough to sign up with the ruthless ideologists who really know what they want and where they are going.

The American Federation of Labor has a responsibility and the duty of showing the American people that good labor organizations are the bulwark of a democracy. Good trade unionism is old-fashioned American Democracy in action against poverty, hardship, and suffering. We must demonstrate that we are not merely defending, but are actually advancing the cause millions of our men are fighting for. We must show that we are worthy of our responsibilities.

The American Federation of Labor will *not* participate in any movement which feeds the fuel to the flames of class against class. It is time for us all to realize that the only real class war today is that of all the people to preserve our freedoms against all our enemies. It is time for us all to realize that the American Federation of Labor is not a group separate and apart from the life of the American community. The nearly seven million members of the American Federation of Labor are the sturdy core of a living and progressive democracy.

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Weekly Magazine Section

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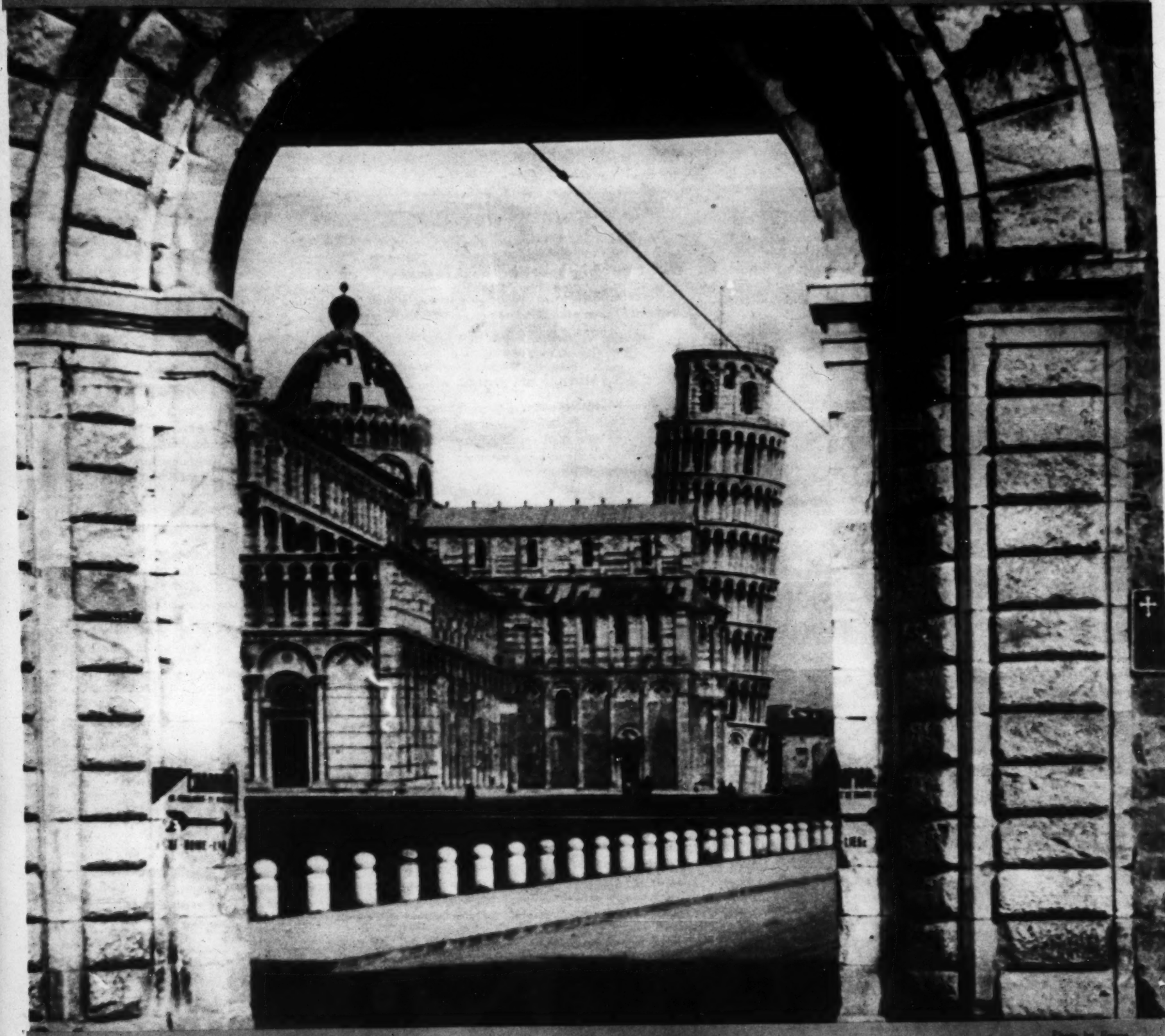

LEANING TOWER OF PISA Turned the Gunsight to One Side. See "Valley of the Arno: Art Tempers War," *Pages 8-9* Photo by Ewing

Can China Hold Out? - - - - - - - *By Randall Gould* - - - - - - - **Page Four**

WHAT WILL I SEE ON MY TELEVISION SCREEN?

I am Alec Electron, here again to keep you up to date on Television

1. Will I see important news events while they are happening?

Yes, *immediately* in the city in which the news event transpires. And distant events – when cable or radio relay networks link up our large cities. Until such time, motion picture newsreels will be rushed to your local Television station by swift planes and will be shown at once or held for regular newscast periods.

2. Will I see famous stars of stage, screen and radio?

Yes. In the past 3 years, hundreds of the great names of the entertainment world have been tested for Television. Every week brings new faces to DuMont's Station WABD, anxious to explore the thrilling possibilities of this great new medium.

3. Will I get "local news pictures" on my Television Set?

Yes, indeed. DuMont has designed "pickup trucks" for fast eye-and-ear coverage of everything that goes on in your community. As portable video cameras scan the parade passing 5th and Main, it will appear on your DuMont home receiver. You'll watch for your friends in style shows and amateur productions, graduations, street interviews, quizzes and other contests, inspections of crops, gardens, and new construction. You'll visit dedications, patriotic and political rallies, county fairs, and special events. You'll take wonderful shopping tours—without leaving your favorite armchair.

4. Will I get big sporting events free?

Yes, national advertisers are already seeking options for telecasting the World Series, Madison Square Garden attractions, the races, football classics, etc. Because several Television cameras will be employed, you'll enjoy several "best seats" at each event.

5. What educational programs will Television offer?

Television will make education as exciting as a mystery adventure. Well-known scientists and engineers will take us on tours of great industries, mines and utilities; will entertain us in their laboratories. We shall enjoy conducted tours of art galleries, planetariums, museums, zoos, aquariums, historic sites and national parks. We shall sit in Congress, political conventions, town hall meetings and courts. We'll visit automobile and aviation shows, hospital clinics, kitchens of famous chefs, model farms and lecture halls.

6. Will I have to look at a parade of advertised products?

Television's commercial sponsors will mix a lot of entertainment with very little sales talk. For some time over Station WABD, DuMont has cooperated with national advertisers in developing techniques for putting product demonstrations and advertising messages high among the truly entertaining features of Television. They have many surprises in store for you – very pleasant ones.

7. Will I receive pictures in full color?

Don't expect them soon. Engineers in many laboratories – including DuMont's – are giving their days to war work and their spare time to the development of natural color telecasting. Truthfully, color transmission is still in the laboratory stage. It has too much flicker. It stands today where black-and-white telecasting stood when mechanical scanning was abandoned for the infinitely more rapid and reliable electronic scanning. It is probable that commercially practical color telecasting will eventually be achieved by methods undreamed today . . . but how or when is anybody's guess.

8. Will I get standard radio programs on my Television Set?

Not unless you own a *combination* Television-Radio Receiver. A separate unit is required. Several new-model DuMont Television-Radio Receivers will provide Television, standard AM and FM (Frequency-Modulation) reception and an excellent phonograph record player. DuMont's impressive pioneering achievement in Television assures you of the very finest in electronic engineering and cabinet artistry . . . of unique performance in your peacetime Television Set.

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G-Men of the Ether

By Neal Stanford

Photos by Harris & Ewing, Cochems

Upper (Left to Right): George E. Sterling, Chief of RID; Operator in Federal Communications Commission Station Near Laurel, Md., Receiving Propaganda Signals (Clock Shows Greenwich Meridian Time); and RID Girls Converting High-Speed Tape Recordings of Enemy Radio Messages Into Typewritten Copy. Below: Lewis K. Meriwether, Radio Monitoring Officer, at the Wheel of Car That Tracks Down Unlicensed Radio Sending Stations

SINCE PEARL HARBOR, the G-men of the air waves, better known as R. I. D. men (since they belong to the Radio Intelligence Department of the Federal Communications Commission) have been breaking up spy rings, locating lost bombers, patrolling the ether, with such fantastic success that when all of their war record and achievements can be told no fiction writer or comic strip artist can equal their fact with even the wildest fancy.

When war broke out Dec. 7, 1941, a wave of sabotage and espionage in this country was generally expected. It never came off. When the invasion took place, June 6 this year, another outbreak of pro-Axis wrecking and sabotage was expected. It never occurred. Give the G-men their credit. But the RID men should get theirs too. And they are getting theirs as the record of this war unrolls.

It was the RID which two days before Pearl Harbor in almost less time than it takes to tell it, traced suspicious radio messages to the German Embassy in Washington and put that transmission station out of commission before it had sent a single message to Herr Goebbels.

RID has discovered and closed some 380 illegal radio stations. It has located or helped to locate illegal stations not only in the Western Hemisphere but in Europe, Asia, and Africa. It helped South American nations round up more than 200 Axis spies and seize their powerful transmitters.

But RID does more than track down radio espionage. In peacetime it gained experience and proficiency in counter radio espionage by detecting rum runners, by spotting race track gamblers. In wartime it has located hundreds of lost planes, many of them military, that otherwise would have been lost. It has discovered and eliminated the source of interference to commercial as well as military radio service.

In one case the mysterious jamming of radio communication in Chicago's municipal airport control tower was traced to a defective neon sign on a near-by tavern. In another case in Hawaii (the RID men tell this on themselves) suspicious radio activity that looked like pretty important stuff was traced to—crickets.

M-G-M has produced a thrilling short which is being shown in the nation's movie houses called "Patrolling the Ether." It publicizes RID activities and gives due credit to the nation's thousands of amateur radio "hams" who are doing their bit in policing the air waves.

The hero of RID—since the public must have a hero—is quiet, efficient, bashful George Sterling, a former Peaks Island, Maine, boy who has been tinkering with radio ever since he built his first amateur set in 1908. He heads the RID division of the FCC. He is RID's Edgar Hoover. He is a super (if not a super-duper) policeman. His beat is not Main Street, but the universe.

Obviously this is a job that needs to be well organized. It is. These tremendous open spaces of ether are patrolled by RID 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 52 weeks a year, year after year. It is done by 12 primary monitoring stations and 59 secondary ones strategically located throughout the United States, its territories and possessions—4 in Alaska, 11 in Hawaii.

There are two intelligence centers, one in the East located at Washington, the other in the West at San Leandro, Calif. There is a third center in Hawaii. In addition, RID has 50 mobile units, or prowl cars, just like ordinary passenger cars so as not to arouse suspicion, which, dispatched to the scene of suspicious radio signals, can narrow a sending station down to a specific house. With a little pocket detection device called the "sniffer," RID men can then track down a clandestine radio to the specific room, attic, basement, or secret hideout.

A rum-running case that the RID cracked in 1929 equals anything Hollywood can produce. Forest Redfern, RID veteran, spotted a high-powered station that only went on the air a matter of seconds each day. After a month he had caught enough of its communications to make out 75 or 80 code words. A fortnight later he was able to translate the code and break up a New Jersey ring of rum runners. Thirty men were arrested.

But the climax of the story came when the illicit operator was seized sending a message. Redfern stepped in, took over, and without missing a letter finished sending the illicit message. Later he lured the rum runner to port and the Coast Guard seized the vessel.

Finding lost aircraft and helping find parties lost at sea is another RID activity chock-full of drama. The plane on which Kay Francis was returning from Africa, where she had been entertaining the troops, reported itself lost at sea. Its gas gauge was falling fast. Quickly the RID got its monitoring stations tuning in on the plane's signals. Even more quickly it got the "fix" on the plane, which the Civil Aeronautics Administration then relayed to the pilot. A second "fix" was soon taken and shortly the plane landed safely at Alma, Georgia. The next night, appearing on a radio program, so Mr. Sterling tells us, Miss Francis asked for a request song —"Coming In On a Wing and a Prayer."

Hardly a week goes by that the RID doesn't come to the rescue of some lost plane. It has helped locate well over 500 of them. Last January a B-24 bomber lost its bearings somewhere in the Southeast. An Army ground station in contact with it ordered the crew to bail out. But before they could, the RID came in with a "fix," and, guided by Army Communications and continuing "fixes" by the RID, it made a Florida airfield.

Last May Civil Aeronautics Administration, Tucson, called and reported a ship lost. The pilot was positive he was northeast of El Paso. The RID took the ship's bearing and found it south of Douglas, Arizona. This was way off from the pilot's report. He insisted he knew where he was and made an emergency landing in a vacant lot. The RID fix was found right, and if acted on by the pilot he could have landed at the Douglas airfield.

The RID has located dozens of ships in the Pacific. The Seventh Air Force in Hawaii asked for bearings on a plane. It had landed somewhere off the Island of Kahoolawe. A Navy destroyer and aircraft rescued the plane and crew within five miles of the "fix" provided by the RID.

The RID had its hand in breaking up the submarine menace in the Caribbean back in 1941. It unearthed a ring including the "king of Belize," a shipping executive, which had been refuelling German submarines.

The RID has fixed the position of a lifeboat with 31 survivors. It has directed rescuers to marooned Army fliers on a frozen lake in northern Quebec.

The RID watches enemy alien internment and prisoner camps at request of the War Relocation Authority and the Army. Just prior to the Tule Lake riot last year a station was heard broadcasting Japanese programs from that region. The operator was quickly located and later was sentenced to federal prison.

RID files are full of equally thrilling, fascinating and daring experiences as these. But practically all of them are locked up for the duration. Hollywood, however, is already eyeing those files with anticipation. When they crack them they will have struck pure gold.

Can China Hold Out?

By Randall Gould

CHINA HAS NOW COMPLETED seven years of active resistance against Japan. The struggle actually has been in progress for nearly 13 years—for from the time of Japan's historic assault upon Manchuria, in the autumn of 1931, Chinese leaders turned to preparation while striving by one means or another to put brakes on the Nipponese policy of sporadic encroachment.

One does not think of Chinese history in Occidental terms. That is a thing which even Japan appears to have overlooked. Having acquired Western techniques of frightful war arts, the Japanese military chiefs took it for granted that inferior China must speedily succumb both physically and spiritually. There was no great initial difficulty about inflicting defeat to any Chinese armed force encountered—but in China this is only a detail.

The Chinese people never accepted defeat no matter what happened to their armies. This, in turn, gave the armies renewed strength. Thus China has held out for years, and those who know China well say that she can and will hold out for years more. That does not mean China can put up a strong military fight. It does mean that China stays in the ring.

There is only one reason for even considering the possibility of a Chinese surrender at the present stage of events. That is a total misconception of what makes a nation quit. Surrender of a whole country is not merely a matter of certain battles and their outcome; it hinges on how the people regard their situation. Today China finds herself in an extremely precarious military position, yet with essential spirit high. It would be fair to say that, weighing all factors, the Chinese goods shortage and monetary inflation are greater elements for defeat than the gains of Japan's armies. But the economists (including those who predicted Japanese internal collapse after six months of war strain) now take a canny position on the theory of any nation crumbling because of economic factors alone.

It is enlightening to glance backward briefly. First came the Manchuria incursion of Japan, unresisted by direct orders of the Chinese Government for two good reasons. First, it was hoped that salvation might come through international aid, perhaps through the League of Nations. Second, it was known that China was totally unprepared.

Even when actual fighting began on a big scale in the summer of 1937, China was far from prepared. Resistance in the North was not great, but the nation took heart when Shanghai was held for three months, till around Armistice Day of 1937. German-framed Chinese plans for holding the flat lower Yangtze territory between Shanghai and Nanking went wrong and the loss of Nanking turned into a rout—probably much more serious, from the Chinese point of view, than the Japanese realized at the time. In Hankow, subsequently, Chinese leaders freely, though privately, admitted that if the Japanese had pressed hard after Nanking (instead of pausing to commit some of the most horrible atrocities of all history) they might have crushed Chinese military resistance.

Associated Press Photos

Upper Left: Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, Famed Leader of the Now Disbanded "Flying Tigers," Talks With Dr. H. H. Kung, Chinese Minister of Finance (Center), and Gen. Pai Chunghsi (Right) at a Chungking Banquet Given When the American Officer Was Made Commander of the 14th U. S. Air Force. Lower Left: Chinese Women and Children Sit in a Slit Trench During Air Raid Alert. Lower Right: Chinese Troops Move Up on the Hupeh Hunan Front to Defend Chungking

Militarily, China was never in such a bad plight. She is not in such a plight today, distressing though her position is in not one respect but many.

From the morale point of view, China's lowest point probably was reached in 1940, when Great Britain closed the Burma Road. China felt abandoned. With full realization in at least some quarters of the urgent necessities which dictated the British course, the Chinese nevertheless and explicably saw themselves in a position of having struggled three years only to have their supply lifeline cut by one major foreign friend (Britain) and the supplies provided by another such friend (America) rendered no longer available. It was a demoralizing set-up indeed—but China didn't quit. Wang Ching-wei's defection was a test. But others stood firm.

Again there was the despond which settled upon China when, after a flash of jubilation that the United States and Great Britain were at last her active allies following Pearl Harbor, she saw their Far East defenses steadily crumble under Japanese attack by overwhelming force. At least China had company in misery, with ground for future hope once the United Nations could rally.

Today the war morale factor is good in spite of the fact that Chinese armies are in retreat, American airfields are being blown up by United States bombs painfully ferried "over the hump" to blast the foe, and that in general the interior-China picture presents the one current note of Allied defeat. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek spoke the essential feeling of the people when, on the eve of the start of the eighth year of war, he ignored such points to concentrate on his belief that "liberation is close at hand." A nation which knows itself about to be liberated is not going to quit.

There is the essential factor. But from a military point of view it would be mistakenly optimistic to presume that Chinese armies are unique among the armed forces of the world and are able to put up an effective counter to heavy artillery, tanks, bomber planes and well-supplied smaller arms without anything comparable. And that is about the position. It has been estimated that the average Chinese soldier has three bullets a month. His rifles and machine-guns are none too good at best and utterly useless when they lack ammunition. Of heavy guns he has almost none. He has no tanks. His own air force is gone and Gen. Claire Chennault's heroic Fourteenth United States Air Force is losing its advanced bases because the territory can't be held by the ill-supplied Chinese infantry.

* * *

Indeed, rather than questioning, "Can China Hold Out?" it would not be wholly beside the point to ask, "Can America Hold Out in China?" The recent loss of the airfield at Hengyang, one of the most vital of our forward bases which had to be blown up by our forces, was evidence of an increasingly adverse position only partly offset later by Chinese reinforcements which strengthened the almost shattered defense of this area. Whatever the result of continuing ground fighting around Hengyang, the Japanese have created a general interior China situation which menaces the military strength not only of China but of ourselves. What the Japanese did, with the capture of Changsha and the enforced American aerial withdrawal from Hengyang, coupled with Kwangtung fighting northward from Canton beyond their present railhead at Samshui, is to try to close the Canton-Hankow rail gap and thus consolidate their whole China position with uninterrupted rail communication from Canton to Peiping and thence through Mukden to Harbin in north Manchuria. From Hengyang the railway branches off to Kweilin, which must be regarded as already seriously menaced if the Japanese care to press in that direction. And Kweilin is one of our main advanced Fourteenth Air Force bases—while already we have had to pull out of several unnamed bases in or east of the areas of present Japanese success.

* * *

America's air effort in China will of course continue. But it must be a serious question in the minds of the high command as to whether we can afford to allow this driving-back process to go on. The farther back we have to base our planes, the less effective they can be in hitting at Japan's really vital points—Hong Kong, Hankow, possibly Shanghai, certainly Japan proper. What is more, the United States Navy's task when it reaches the China coast will be made immeasurably harder.

Perhaps all this strays from the main question of Chinese resistance into the field of strategy. At any rate, the point should be made that, distressing as the military news from interior China may be, it does fall rather within the strategic scope than within any consideration of Chinese endurance. The Chinese have plenty of questions to cope with—the military is only one, and probably less vital than either inflation or internal disunity. But it may be emphasized that these problems are all being dealt with as separate and distinct from the outcome of the war. China now does not merely hope to win—she knows that with her allies' help she must win. With such knowledge, the question of giving up does not even arise.

Key Woman Looks Ahead

By Mary Hornaday

AP, Wide World Photos

Mary Anderson, Chief of the Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, Retiring After 25 Years' Service

MARY ANDERSON, for 25 years head of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, and before that a domestic worker and shoe stitcher, was about to close her desk for the last time prior to retirement when I asked her, "What has your quarter of a century as a leader of American working women taught you?"

In a firm voice that bore traces of her Swedish girlhood, the dean of key women in Government service replied, "I think the chief thing is this—that women's employment is bound up with the whole welfare of the nation.

"If we are dependent on purchasing power for prosperity, then women must have their full share in that. If we can—and we hope we can—abolish poverty, then this is where we have to begin."

Miss Anderson will not be leading the fight of the next few years for inclusion of women in the nation's "full employment" plans. Her successor, and good friend, Miss Frieda Miller, former industrial commissioner of New York State, will do that, but Miss Anderson will still be on the sidelines, cheering her fellow women on and participating where she can.

* * *

At my request, Miss Anderson reminisced about the landmarks she has seen working women pass in the last quarter century.

"It seems to me," she said, "that their thought about themselves and their employers' thought about them have been taken out of the emotional and into the practical. This Bureau has furnished a great deal of cold, hard facts about women workers. Employers have done a great deal too. Today any employer can get satisfactory service from women workers if he realizes and takes care of their special needs.

"There has been legislation helpful to women workers, too. In some states there are minimum wage laws. These should continue to be operative." Miss Anderson is not and has never been an advocate of the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution which would wipe out such protective laws for women only.

Under the National Recovery Administration early in the Roosevelt administration, working women moved forward another notch, Miss Anderson recalled, when 75 per cent of the industrial codes promulgated carried equal minimum wages for men and women. The remaining codes cut the margin of difference between men's and women's pay from about 50 per cent to about 10 per cent.

"Then," she added, "the federal wage-hour law was passed, making equal minimum wages for men and women the law of the land for all industries and businesses engaged in interstate commerce."

The next advance for working women came with the war, when the National War Labor Board set up "equal pay for equal work" as a nation-wide standard and said that increases in wages paid to women for this purpose did not violate the "hold-the-line" order.

This standard was recently carried to the International Labor Office conference at Philadelphia and inserted in its declaration as a goal for all nations.

In all these forward steps, Miss Anderson points out, the Bureau has had a part. It has always been a crusader, waving these injustices before lawmakers and executives for correction. Also Miss Anderson feels sure the factual stories told in the Bureau's many exhaustive researches have been the impetus for campaigns for better working conditions by labor organizations and women's groups.

What will be the next step forward for working women? Probably, says Miss Anderson, it has already begun. It will be the "recognition that women are workers just the same as anyone else and they ought to have the same opportunities for work and for wages.

"I know it's not going to be easy," she said. "We don't want women to have jobs returning soldiers should have, but we must also recognize that women will have much more responsibility for families even than they have had in the past."

When a woman with several children makes so little money that she is unable to give them proper advantages, it tells on more than one generation of Americans, Miss Anderson pointed out.

The day I interviewed Miss Anderson, Rep. Winifred Stanley (R) of New York had just introduced a bill in Congress to amend the National Labor Relations Act to make it an unfair labor practice to discriminate against any employee, in the rate of wages paid, on account of sex.

Miss Anderson was highly pleased with the bill which she said would not only carry over into peacetime the War Labor Board's equal pay for equal work policy but would be an impetus to states to pass similar bills covering industries that do not operate across state borders and hence are not subject to federal regulation. Three states—Washington, Illinois, and New York—have recently passed such laws, and Michigan has started to enforce a similar statute, on its books for some time but only recently brought to life by a Supreme Court decision.

* * *

The Women's Bureau is now making a survey of women who will want to keep their jobs after the war, so Government planners will have factual information to guide them in formulating employment policies.

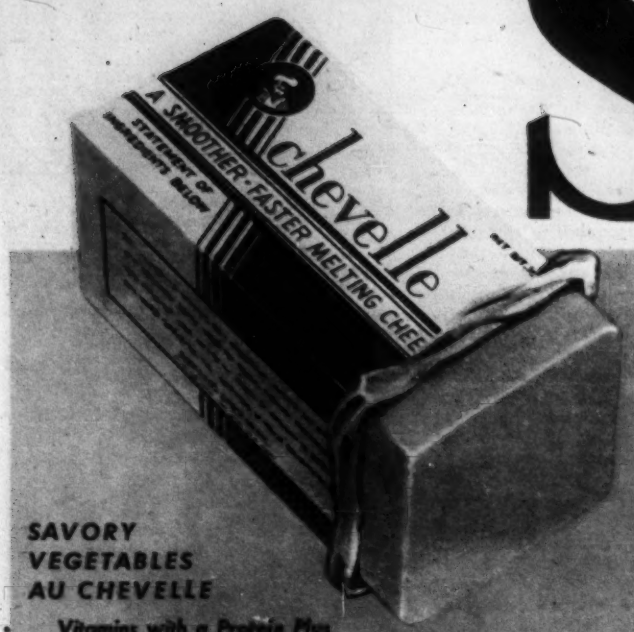
Miss Anderson looked ahead a little and predicted what the survey will show. "About 33 per cent of our total working force today is women," she said. Before the war about 22 per cent were women. I imagine our survey will show that about 25 per cent of those now working will not want jobs after the war."

"If we really put our minds on it, we can have full employment," she concluded emphatically.

Miss Anderson expects to spend the rest of the summer either in northern Wisconsin or Maine. After that she intends to return to Washington to abet and encourage the younger women whom she has picked, trained, and inspired over a quarter of a century to shape a better world for women who have to earn their own living.

Above: Women Mechanics Are in the Majority on This Motor Assembly Line at the Whittemore Ordnance Depot, Fort Devens, Mass. Below: Five of the Women Who Have Completed the Course at the U. S. Fire Guards School, Bethlehem, N. H., Are Assigned to Their Stations on Various Mountain Peaks by Henry C. Waldo, Staff Assistant in Charge of Fire Control. Left to Right, the New U. S. Forest Fire Guards Are: Mrs. Maude Bickford, Mrs. Robert E. Mortenson, Miss Elizabeth Booth, Mrs. Paul O'Neil, Jr., and Miss Elizabeth Sampson

Shefford
FROM WISCONSIN



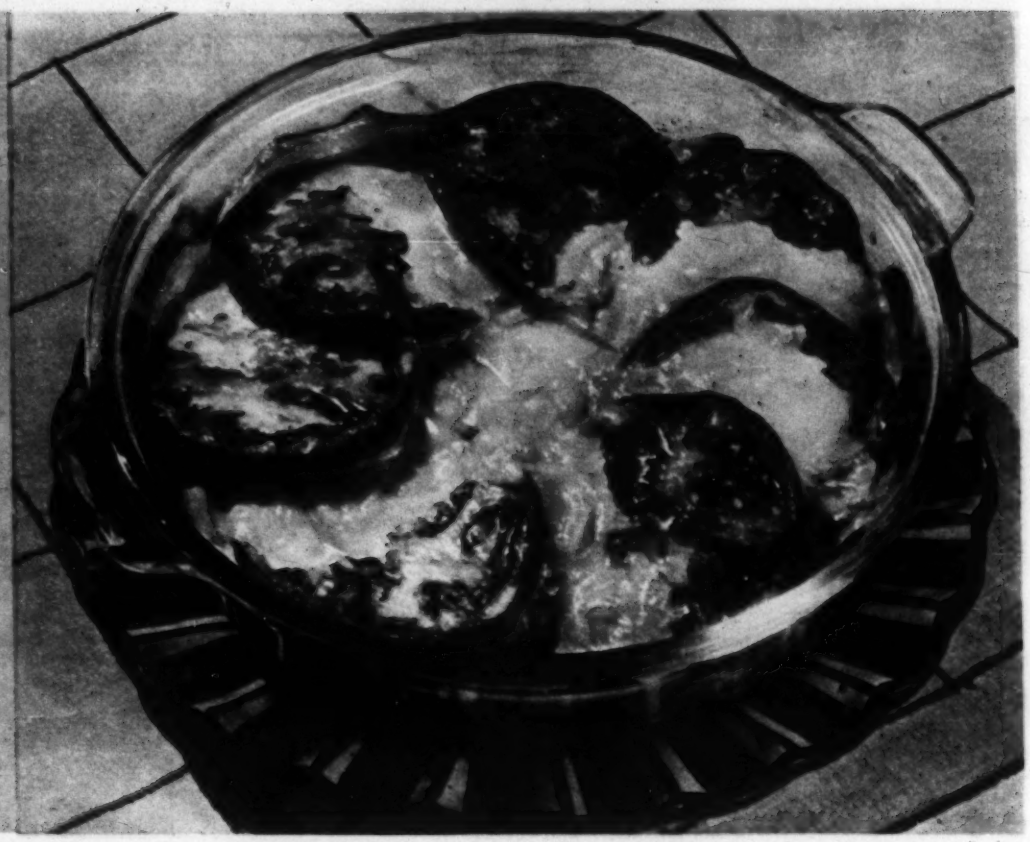
SAVORY VEGETABLES AU CHEVELLE

Vitamins with a Protein Plus

Victory gardens are brimming with tender-fresh vegetables. Promote them to main-dish importance just by adding that good cheese flavor of mellow Shefford Chevelle in the following recipe:

3 tablespoons butter or fortified margarine
½ cup finely chopped celery
3 medium onions, sliced thin
½ cup grated carrot
1 teaspoon salt
dash pepper
3 large tomatoes, sliced
½ teaspoon salt
4 ounces cubed Shefford Chevelle

Heat butter or margarine in skillet; add celery and onions. Cover and cook slowly about 5 minutes. Add carrot and the 1 teaspoon salt. Turn hot vegetables into greased 1-quart casserole; sprinkle with pepper. Place sliced tomatoes over vegetables; arrange in circle, overlapping the slices. Season with the ½ teaspoon salt. Top with cubed Chevelle and bake in a moderate oven at 350° F. for 30 minutes. Serves 4.

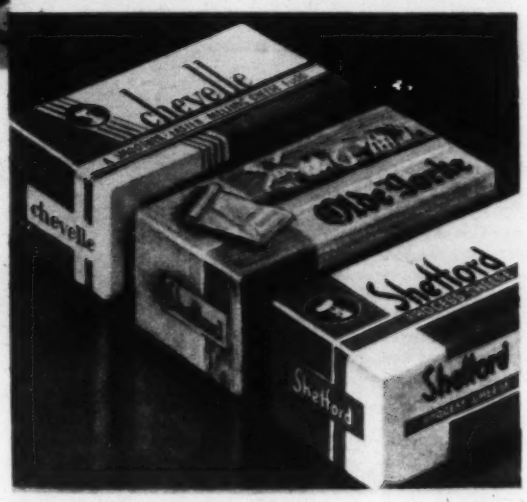


For the quick sandwich or salad, it's hard to beat Shefford Cream Spreads

Shown is Shefford Olde Yorke—hearty, bitey, man-flavored.

Also in re-usable glass are Shefford Pineapple, Relish, Pimiento, Olive Pimiento and Bleu.

Remember, variety is the spice of Shefford.



Shefford Package Cheese Foods Also in Variety

For instance—

Shefford Chevelle is swell in your cheese recipes.

Shefford American puts that rare bit of "you know what" in that rarebit.

Shefford Olde Yorke hits the spot for cheese lovers.

And there are others too.

You're wanting a lot of Shefford these days for its nutrition—especially for those important proteins. The problem, because Shefford too is sending a lot of its products to war, is getting what you want when you want it. That's why we're showing a variety of our products—some of which may be available—all have good "Shefford-from-Wisconsin" quality and flavor.

SHEFFORD CHEESE CO., INC. . . . Green Bay, Wisconsin

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Baker Street Regulars

By Frank Daugherty

Clive Brook as Sherlock Holmes

THREE BOOKS ON Sherlock Holmes were released last month. It is said that more words have been written about the great detective than about any other fictional character.

But two Hollywood figures, Basil Rathbone and Nigel Bruce, seem to be doing more than anyone else at present to make Holmes a perpetual figure in American homes.

They do this, not like the Baker Street Irregulars—the large New York society which meets once a year on matters Doyle-ish—by breaking into print on fine Holmesian points (i.e., Was Holmes a real figure, and was his biographer a doctor named Watson, who had some assistance from a writer named Conan Doyle?); nor even like William Gillette, Herbert Kelsey, John Barrymore, Clive Brook, and others, who have made occasional appearances in pictures or plays based upon the great occupant of 221-B Baker Street, London.

There is nothing occasional about the method of Mr. Rathbone and Mr. Bruce. They make three pictures a year based on Doyle stories about their hero, and then fill in the times between with a radio program about him each week.

Such devotion to the subject has called for some innovations, and Mr. Rathbone and Mr. Bruce have not hesitated to make them. Last year, they received a shocked letter from Mr. Doyle's daughter in Scotland, telling them she was quite *sure* her father's hero never crossed the Atlantic in a bomber!

Or, if you are one of the Victorian purists who still remember the Holmes stories, and the plays about him, you may have been slightly disturbed by hearing Dr. Watson call Scotland Yard's representative *Lestrade* instead of *Lestrahd*.

But in the main the adventure of the great detective and his friend, companion, and biographer lives on.

True, the deer-stalker hat is gone. It has been replaced by a more modern cloth one. Hansom cabs and cobblestones have given way to swift motorcars on paved highways, and the occasional airplane is used when the plot gets hot and something must be done to bring it to cases quickly.

It is true also that there is no regular part now for Moriarty. That head of Europe's under-underground crime ring is actually—according to Roy William Neill, who produces, writes, and directs the Holmes pictures, and was Little Billy in the stage production of Kelsey's Holmes—*old fashioned*. Moriarty, says Mr. Neill, was too dumb and ineffective to get by in a society which has known the Machiavellian tread of Nazi intrigue.

Holmes' name no longer appears in the title of the pictures, such as "Sherlock Holmes and the Voice of Terror," or "Sherlock Holmes and the Scarlet Claw." The reason for that is that motion picture exhibitors can't get long titles such as those onto their marquees.

But, even if these matters disturb you, the studio which makes the Holmes pictures, and the radio stations which send the Holmes stories over the air, aren't so very much concerned with you, anyway. Your young son and daughter, with whom they are concerned, approve the changes. They like Holmes that way, and Dr. Watson, too. They like the stories streamlined. They don't want Holmes appearing quaint, and tinctured with Victorianism, in the company of such slick modern prototypes of his as Mr. Moto, Charlie Chan, Perry Mason, or Nick Charles.

Basil Rathbone (Left) and Nigel Bruce—Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson

Even experts, the studio says, can disagree. For every letter they get indicating that too much modernization is going into the pictures, there are two commending the changes. Nearly all agree that Basil Rathbone can be called the best Sherlock Holmes the stage or pictures have produced.

Rathbone's Holmes combines some of the dignity which characterized Gillette's—Gillette is generally credited with having brought the great detective proper recognition, both in London and New York—with a likeness to the Frederick Dorr Steele illustrations which practically makes Rathbone and Holmes one.

As for Bruce's Watson—there seems no doubt that here something has been done which is open to either great criticism or great praise—whichever way you happen to look at it.

As Mr. Neill put it, "You couldn't change Nigel Bruce, now, after all, could you?"

This seems to be a way of saying that if either must be changed, it will have to be Watson; and Bruce has changed Watson considerably.

"Well," again it is Mr. Neill speaking, "what's so bad about that? Watson was a stupid old fellow, a staid Scotch doctor, a stooge for Holmes, and nothing else."

The character, in Mr. Bruce's hands, has been lightened and lifted. He has been given Mr. Bruce's own dry humor. He is more human; and while his deductions are still always wrong—making him a foil for Holmes, who is always right—you have the feeling that he himself knows them to be, too, and takes secret delight in letting Holmes come to the true conclusion, perhaps by very reason of his miss.

Thus far, the Rathbone-Bruce combination has made eight Holmes pictures. Before them, about eight or ten other Holmes pictures had been made. Gillette made a play from the stories and played for years in it, both in this country and abroad. Kelsey played his Holmes in this country, and England had a great Holmes who played the provinces but never came into London. His name, for the moment, escapes me.

The picture and radio plays are quite distinct, though both are fashioned after actual Doyle stories, except that, under the agreement with the author's son which the studio has, it is allowed to make one picture in three from an original story suggested by Doyle characters or stories. The radio plays have been going for five years.

Both Rathbone and Bruce are very sincere in their efforts to reproduce Holmes lore, and are good students of the stories and of most of the uncounted writings about them. Studio discussions are always rife with questions of whether this matter or that is Doyle-ish, Holmes-ish, or Watson-ish. A listener on the set finds the air full of "Dear boy," "Dear old boy," or "My good fellow."

At present, the studio owns 52 of the Doyle stories, and others are owned by other companies, from which occasional mavericks are made. But Rathbone and Bruce do their Holmes and Watson strictly for Universal.

Any other company signing the two stars, or either of them, for parts in a picture, knows that it must release them for the radio programs once a week, and that the timing of the picture must be such that it does not interfere with the regular filming of the Holmes pictures. If the actors are taken on location, arrangements usually are made to fly them back and forth to and from their broadcasts.

While intellectuals titillate themselves with questions of Holmes lore, such as whether the great detective was a real person or not, picture audiences, and especially those of the younger generation, know that Holmes never fell over a cliff, that he is a very real person, and that his name is Rathbone.

And, oh, yes—just to make the record complete—both Rathbone and Bruce were the recipients recently, at the hands of Rupert Hughes, the writer, of memberships in the Baker Street Irregulars, an honor they had to accept with some amusement. Weren't they already the most regular performers of Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson in the world—and weren't they, therefore, more properly the only, the original, the genuine, Baker Street *Regulars*?

Photos by Culver Service; Hartsook

John Barrymore Played a Realistic Sherlock

Above: Ponte Vecchio in Florence Brings Peacetime Memories to Outside World. Below: Giotto's Campanile and Street Scene, Florence

Valley of the Arno: Art Tempers War

[Photos by Egone]

THERE IS a certain presumption in saying that one bit of earth should be exempt from war. The Norman peasant values his home and land just as dearly as the Florentine. This is the era of the equal rights of men; and it will not compensate the people of Caen and Bayeux that Florence or Pisa were spared because of their treasures of art.

Yet it means something to the world and its progress that there are things which men will try not to destroy. It means something for the future that there is a love for higher values like those implicit in the handiwork of Michelangelo or Galileo's experiments with gravity from the Leaning Tower, which somehow penetrate even the Fascist mentality—or at least impress the war lords of the Reichswehr with the fact that here is something so precious that its ruin would only provoke the liberating armies to greater deeds.

This spark of conscience is the forerunner of the larger conscience that one day will overcome all war. What is done for art today can be done for humanity tomorrow.

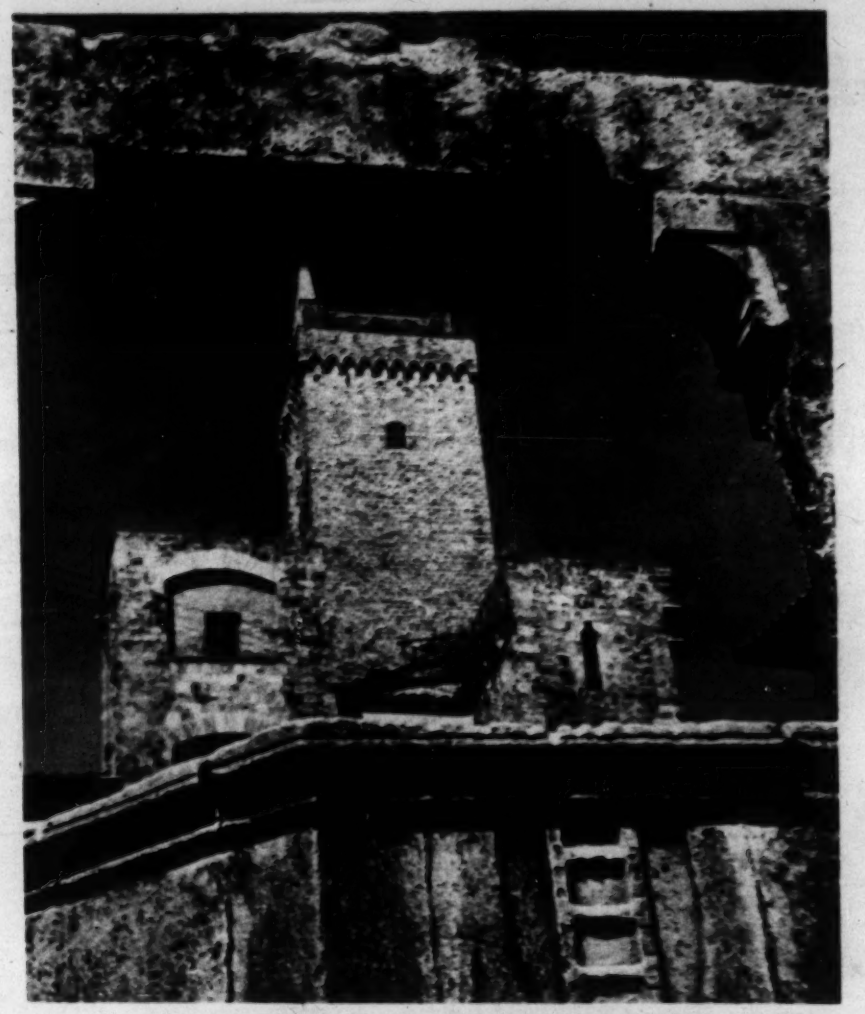
The Valley of the Arno, then, with its jeweled cities and towns, its richness in those rare creative works in which men have expressed the highest forms of art, is a symbol for the future as well as the past. In this era, the greatest artists are those who seek not merely the external, but the internal and primary beauty for mankind. And the sculptured line or the towering stones which today can turn the gunsight to one side will be followed by the ordered society whose strength of character will establish and maintain peace.

S. R. D.

Laundresses Ply Their Trade at the River Ticino Near Pavia, Italy

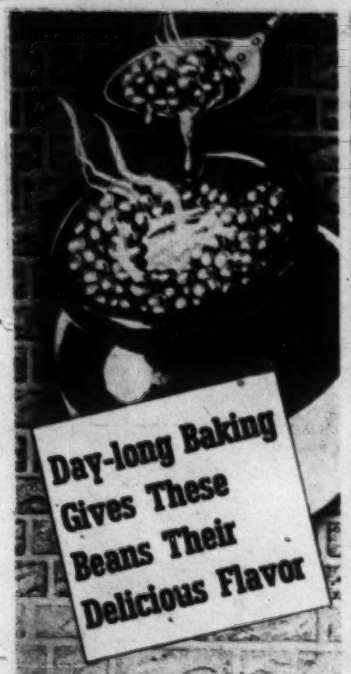
This White Marble Carries the Name of Carrara the World Around

Farm Scene Near Bologna, City of Northern Italy



Carrara Has Ancient Towers and Arches as Well as Marble

Cerreto Pass Between Spezia and Reggio Emilia, Showing Castle Verrucola



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B&M
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BAKED BEANS

Letters: *"Why Bar Equality?"*

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

I am enclosing some facts that have been gathered by our national office, relative to the so-called "Equal Rights Amendment." I think our side should be set forth for your readers as well as Miss Lutz's.

Cordially yours,
ROSE NORWOOD
President and Organizer,
Boston Women's Trade Union League,
9 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

[Editor's Note—Mrs. Norwood's enclosure consisted of three closely-spaced typewritten pages which stated under five headings the opposition to the Equal Rights Amendment advocated by Miss Alma Lutz in the July 22 Weekly Magazine Section. We summarize the five points herewith.]

1. The amendment is not practical.

2. The amendment is vague and legally unsound.

3. The amendment is unnecessary. It is very doubtful that the amendment in itself would have any effect on State laws that are actually discriminatory to women, such as property laws, jury service, and others. . . . The States are gradually, through corrective legislation, eliminating unfair discriminations against women that still linger on the statute books. For example, in approximately the past five years, 138 changes and additions to the body of the law of the land have been made, to remove inequalities.

4. It is misleading and therefore dangerous. It would nullify the special State labor laws for women that have been built up over many years to safeguard working women, such as minimum-wage, maximum-hour, and other beneficial legislation.

5. Altogether the amendment would have far-reaching undesirable effects. The legal position of women cannot be stated in a single, simple formula. Women have varied relationships — as individuals, wage earners, wives, mothers, citizens—all of which would fall within the scope of this amendment. The amendment, if passed, not only would undermine all existing legislation conducive to the well-being of women in relation to these various categories, but would prohibit the enactment of any kind of special legislation for women, no matter how imperative such legislation might be.

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The air forces of England, France and Brazil have also adopted the Thunderbolt as a weapon to suit the demands of many tactical situations—from high altitude fighting to low level strafing and dive bombing. And thus it is that Thunderbolt squadrons are converging upon enemy strongholds, from every United Nations front, helping draw ever tighter the noose of ultimate defeat.

The production *in quantity* of this lethal, seven-ton fighting plane continues. The courage and skill of the United Nations pilots who fly it are known and feared in Tokyo as in Berlin. And with these pilots into every battle go the hearts of the thousands here at Republic who are pledged to keep the Thunderbolts rolling until there's nothing left to shoot at—high or low!

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Pequot Mills, Salem, Massachusetts.

In Reply to an Unknown Soldier

Return of the Traveller, by Rex Warner. Philadelphia: Lippincott. $2.

REX WARNER'S new novel is written from the viewpoint of a man who is presumed to have been killed in the present war, and who is represented as listening, unseen, to the conversations and sometimes even to the thoughts of various types of people, with a view to discovering a satisfactory answer to the question, "Why was I killed?"

In the instant of his passing he had seen "how unutterably splendid was the whole depth and array of life, how limitless were its horizons, how sweetly thrilling were its humblest aspects." Why should he be suddenly and violently removed from all this?

The opening scene is laid in an abbey, or cathedral, where the narrator seems to see "the figure of a man dressed in clerical robes," who in response to his questioning assures him that "it was the will of man," not of God, that led to his demise.

In a few moments the narrator finds himself listening to the remarks of a group of sightseers who are surrounding a monument inscribed, To the Unknown Soldier. They are six in number, and are chosen to represent different types of those affected by the war, or, perhaps rather by war in general; and in their reactions as outlined at this point, and in the studies of their thought and environment as given in the remainder of the book, much that is of interest and significance is set forth.

First to speak is Sir Alfred Fothey, a "tall and wealthy man," who expounds the concepts of honor and patriotism, although to him they are more a verbal heritage than vital and living ideas. We learn that his brother, and later his son, were killed in battle; and that his pomposity hides an inward perplexity.

Bob Clark, who is standing by with his young but colorless wife, is representative of those who would place comfort and personal security before principle; as is shown by Mr. Warner's vivid outline of his uninspired career. To him, the soldier's passing was just his bad fortune.

Others whose views are discussed are an elderly foreign-born scholar whose son has been seized and indoctrinated, apparently by the Nazis, on the threshold of a brilliant medical career, a soldier who fought in Spain, and a woman whose husband fell in an earlier war, and whose son has recently followed him in this.

Briefly but vividly the author outlines the lives and emotions of each one as his narrator is envisaged as moving swiftly from scene to scene, gaining, as he goes, new insight into the causes of war and presuppositions of peace. The reader will gain much from a perusal of this thoughtful and well-written book. T. L. L.

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WORTH WAITING FOR

Chaplain's Tale

And Pass the Ammunition, by Howell M. Forgy. New York: Appleton-Century. $2.50.

SOME DAY, the big, six-foot-two, 220-pound, ex-football-playing Presbyterian chaplain, who coined the phrase at Pearl Harbor, believes, "when enough people really praise the Lord, it will no longer be necessary to pass the ammunition."

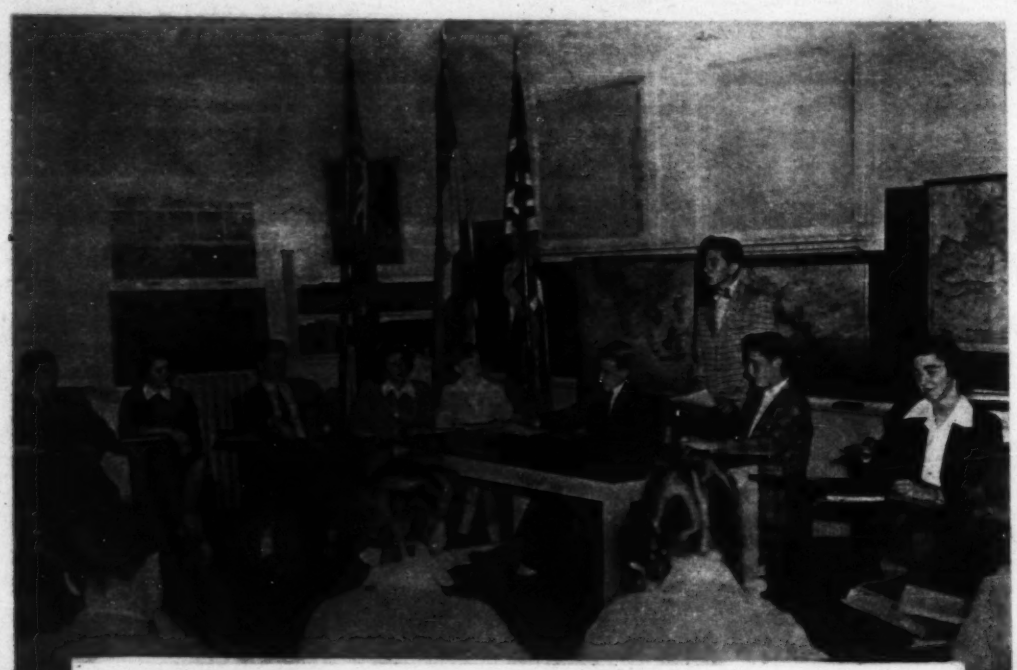
This is the last phrase in Lieut. Commander Howell M. Forgy's book, "And Pass the Ammunition"; and it's one of the best in this story of the U. S. S. New Orleans—the No-Boat, as her crew affectionately called her. The tale is a thrilling recital of the part the New Orleans played in the Battle of the Coral Sea, at Midway, and at Lunga Point, where a Jap torpedo carried away everything forward of Turret Two.

Yet the No-Boat's crew managed to get her to Tulagi. Many of their mates were gone and the decks and temporary sick bays were full of wounded. But one small incident as the damaged heavy cruiser crawled into Tulagi Harbor is a key to the resilient character of the American "gob."

"What happened to your bow?" shouted a Marine from the shore. Writes Chaplain Forgy:

"A gunner's mate standing on the quarterdeck proved in one word why Americans will win this war. . . . He cupped his hands about his mouth and shouted: 'Termites!' "

The small volume is an intimate picture of life aboard an American warship during the war in the Pacific. And the No-Boat's part in it must become part of American history. M. W. B.



In The Principia Upper School, periods of history, literature, fine arts and architecture are correlated to form the story of civilization unfolding through the ages . . . Photograph shows Civilization class in a panel discussion of the political organization, natural resources, and economic aspects of the British Empire, in their relation to the present world conflict. Flags shown are from the collection of the School of Nations . . . Fall Semester begins Sept 5.

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Career of a Great Suffragist Reviewed

Carrie Chapman Catt, a Biography by Mary Gray Peck. New York: H. W. Wilson. $3.

To SAY, "By their fruits ye shall know them" (Matt. 7:20), is best to describe the standpoint from which Mary Gray Peck has set forth the account of Carrie Chapman Catt's contribution to world progress. Indeed, she has found little need either to explain Mrs. Catt's motives or to justify her position anywhere along the line of her vigorous career for woman suffrage and international co-operation. Her achievements speak for themselves. Quotations from her public speeches and written statements in reply to attacks which her far-seeing leadership brought down upon her give sufficient explanation for her stand an every issue.

* * *

There is a two-fold lesson for women in the book—first, for young women voters, who should know the price paid by courageous pioneers struggling and sacrificing through 52 years of pauseless campaign to give them the heritage of suffrage they now enjoy; second, for women in clubs and public life stands the lesson of service to a cause. Mrs. Catt's judgment was never clouded by personal ambition or personal antagonism. She kept her high purpose before her and chose her helpers from the standpoint of their ability to do the work in hand. She was able to inspire others with devotion for the cause because of the sincerity of her own devotion.

Mrs. Catt always showed a just estimate of herself and others, including her opponents. She measured the latter and their methods and was invariably ready for them with her own campaign well planned. She knew how to turn defeat into victory, as at the great mass meeting held to launch a second campaign for woman suffrage in New York State just two days after the first campaign there had ended in a lost election. There was $115,000 pledged for the campaign at that rally.

* * *

Mrs. Catt's work for women took her around the globe and brought women of every continent together under the banner of the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship. She carried on her battle for the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution during World War I, when our armies were fighting in Europe as they are today and the country was engrossed in work for war. There could be no true democracy where women were denied the vote, she pointed out.

In 1918, she warned that "in every treaty at the close of previous wars the seeds of new wars have lain dormant. If women are not heard at the peace conference now to be held, this war will not have been a war to end wars."

When the suffrage amendment was passed, she knew that the Woman Suffrage Association's work was done, and she had the plan for the League of Women Voters ready. She declined to accept office in it, insisting that all officers be younger women. Then came the Conference on the Cause and Cure of War, which she organized.

Like Mrs. Catt herself, Mary Gray Peck's biography of her is direct and moves forward with the current of her destiny and accomplishment. It opens with a brief account of her ancestral background in Iowa. Her college years and her notable, if brief, career as an educator in Mason City, Iowa, before her marriage to Leo Chapman, showed the energy and foresight that have marked her entire life. After the passing of Mr. Chapman, she determined to devote herself to work for women. George W. Catt, to whom she was married subsequently, aided her in carrying out this purpose, and gave generously to the cause of woman suffrage as long as he lived. Today, at 85, she is at her home in New Rochelle, N. Y., in good health and her mind intensely preoccupied not only with the war but, as in 1918, with what is to follow it.

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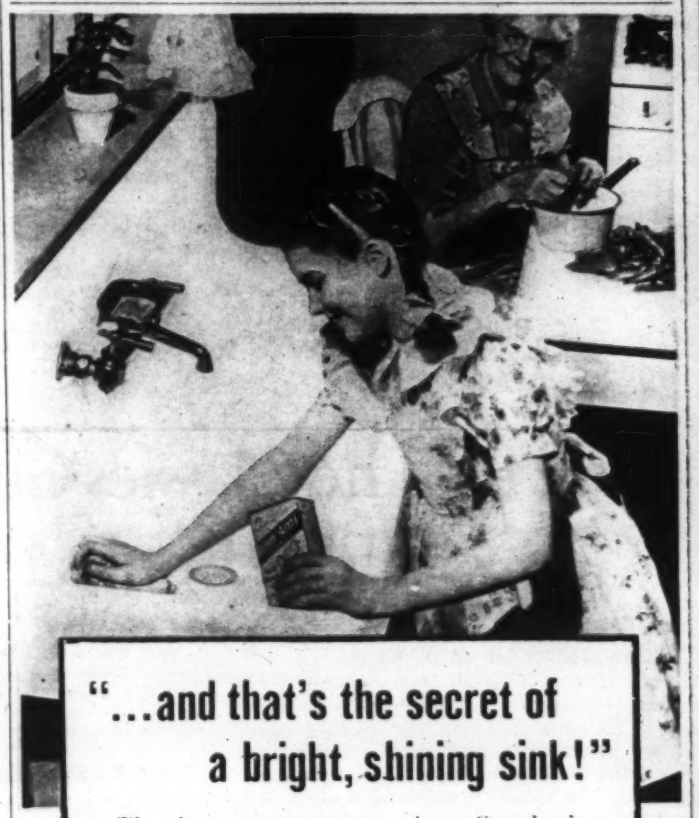

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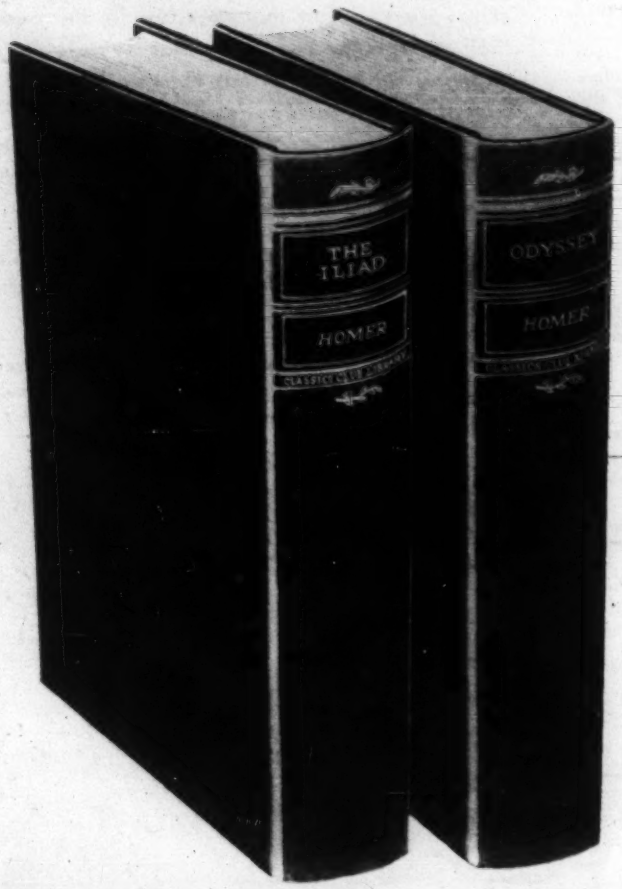
AND
THE ODYSSEY OF HOMER



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Over the Editor's Desk

IT WAS A STARLESS NIGHT when I went to one of the Esplanade concerts in Boston and sat with the other 19,999 present and listened to a program dedicated to the United States Marines. The clouds hung low. A few drops of rain sent patrons scurrying for shelter. The concert went on, however, indifferent to the mood of the weather. Across the sky a plane growled, like a muffled MGM lion, as it wove its way through the vapory banks. I wondered if the pilot was picking up Handel's "Largo" which the orchestra played as he passed. Or if the other pilots who preceded and followed him at intervals heard the provocative, light-stepping music of "Anitra's Dance," or the full-bodied Hallelujah Chorus from the "Messiah." The music ranged from Schubert's "Unfinished Symphony in B Minor" to the favorite tunes of Victor Herbert and the program was varied by a playlet in which Mrs. Arthur Fiedler, the wife of the conductor, took part. A few straggling birds flew overhead, silhouetted against the grey-blue. A dog lay wearily at our feet. And the Charles, broad, silent, dark, but enchanting with the bright lights along his shores—ol' man river—he just keep rolling along.

* * *

I have listened to concerts in Europe, when the continent was gay, if uneasy. I have reveled in the martial strains of a regimental band in Hyde Park. I have sat by the Danube, dreamily, floating with the string music of a gypsy orchestra. There you had atmosphere. But I have yet to find anything more enchanting than the sounds of harp, French horn and violin which come from the fairy-like shell which glows in the evening by the side of Boston's delectable river. There you have atmosphere too.

* * *

The news from China has caused many persons to ask if, in the face of repeated Japanese victories, China can hold out. We put the question to RANDALL GOULD. His answer is unequivocal. China has held out for years and it will hold out for years more. He makes the point that it is well to remember China has been fighting Japan since 1931, when the Nipponese started their "undeclared war." He knows the Far East perhaps as well as any Westerner can know it, for he had access to the best sources of information when he served there for many years as editor and correspondent.

* * *

FRANK DAUGHERTY, who writes on the "Baker Street Regulars," contributes frequently from Hollywood, where he is in immediate touch with all movie activities. His last article, "Hollywood Stages a 'Classic,'" appeared in the Magazine Section July 22.

* * *

No matter where I go I find plastics follow me round like a shadow. I comb my hair—the comb is plastic. I turn on the radio—the button is plastic. I drive in a screwnail—the handle is plastic. And I learn from the magazine "Plastics" that in the modern home I shall have an opportunity to take my bath in a tub made of plastic. I can have my shoes soled with plastic, eat with a plastic spoon, and season my food by the use of a plastic salt shaker. Soon I shall be able to play a plastic piano or blow a plastic flute.

* * *

I am told the output of plastics has skyrocketed 1,200 per cent in the past 13 years. Sounds to me like the acme of understatement.

* * *

From time to time, as the Allies have pushed their way forward in Italy, we have published groups of photographs illustrating the character of the country. This week we show some of the more impressive scenes in the Valley of the Arno. Here the countryside has a picturesque as well as a historic interest, and all this ECONE has recorded with his camera.

* * *

It is not possible at this time to tell the whole story of the work of the Radio Intelligence Department of the Federal Communications Commission. But some of it can be revealed without giving the enemy information he would like to have. Hence the story, "G-Men of the Ether," by NEAL STANFORD, one of the members of the Monitor's Washington quartette.

W. W. C.

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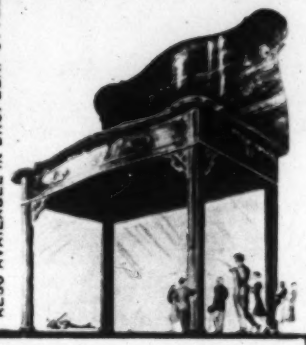

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2. RINSE 'EM. Rinse in clean hot water at least twice, better three times. To restore the "finish" of the fabric, improve appearance and make ironing easier, add a light LINIT starch solution (1 part LINIT to 10 parts water) to final rinse.

3. STARCH 'EM. Work basic LINIT starch solution (full directions on package) thoroughly into collars, cuffs and button-hole band. LINIT penetrates easily and evenly, protects and preserves fabrics.

4. IRON 'EM. Dampen collars, cuffs and button-hole band more than body of shirt. A light iron at correct heat does better work than a heavy iron—but any iron glides easily over LINIT starched fabrics. LINIT starched collars and cuffs are soil-resistant, long wearing.

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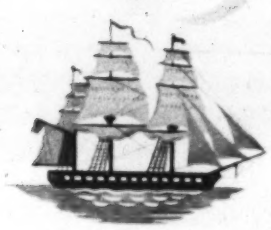

Lucy Brewer might well be called the first woman to wear the uniform of the United States Marine Corps. During the War of 1812 she donned male attire and served aboard the U. S. S. Constitution.

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